

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE INTERSTATE CHILD SUPPORT  
ENFORCEMENT ACT

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to be reintroducing today the Interstate Child Support Enforcement Act. This measure—which is also being reintroduced today in the other body by my colleague from New Jersey, Senator BILL BRADLEY—is based on the recommendations of the U.S. Commission on Interstate Child Support Enforcement. This bill is virtually the same bill that Senator BRADLEY and I introduced on October 1, 1992. This new and improved bill addresses the comments made pursuant to our initial bill by various States and organizations that have a stake in improving our child support enforcement system. As a Commission member, I look forward to moving this comprehensive proposal forward.

On August 11, 1992, the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources held a hearing to examine the Commission's findings. I was one of many witnesses who endorsed the work of the Commission. If we are serious about improving the lives of families—of children—we must act swiftly to ensure that all parents provide for their children. Ideally, children should be supported emotionally and financially by two loving parents. Unfortunately, Government cannot ensure that all children will receive the emotional support that they so desperately need from both parents. Government can, however—indeed Government must, take action to ensure that parents live up to their moral and legal responsibility to provide financial support for their children. I believe that this comprehensive interstate child support bill represents a significant step in that direction.

Having worked on two previous child support efforts—the 1988 Family Support Act, and the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984, I recognize that much remains to be done to ensure that non-custodial parents provide financial support for their children. While prior legislation has led to substantial progress in this area, we are still failing miserably when it comes to collecting child support in interstate cases.

Interstate cases are recognized and acknowledged as among the most difficult to enforce. The statistics speak for themselves. Only 43 percent of mothers receiving interstate awards report regular compliance. That means that more than 1.4 million interstate awards remain unenforced, and more than \$1.6 billion in interstate awards go unpaid annually.

Moreover, less than half of custodial parents in interstate cases receive the financial award they are due. In fact, 1 in 3 receive nothing at all.

The timely payment of court-ordered child support is the fulfillment of a moral and legal obligation. It is not an option for parents, nor is it a bargaining chip for parents embroiled in disputes over visitation. These are separate and distinct issues that are dealt with by State courts.

Non-support of children by their parents is one of the most important reasons for families having to resort to the welfare system in the first place. Failure to pay child support is not a victimless crime. Clearly, the children going without these payments are the victims. But in a larger sense, society is the victim, as taxpayers shoulder the burden of paying for enforcement of support, and, ultimately, the welfare payments going to these children whose parents will not meet their legal obligations.

It is clear where the system is failing. We have tried to fix things—first, in 1984, and again, in 1988. Why, despite our efforts is the system still failing? Until now, we have not known what we can do—and must do—to fix it. The final report of the Commission—the product of more than 2 years of hearings, investigation, and heated debate among child support experts—makes recommendations on a variety of fronts, from the comprehensive to the technical. This bill encompasses many of the Commission's most significant recommendations.

I believe that we must act expeditiously to streamline the child support process, eliminate contradictions in State laws, give our courts and law enforcement agencies the tools that they need, and get tough with States that fail to do their jobs.

First, an issue that is raised to me by parents, child support workers, county sheriffs, and anyone familiar with child support enforcement: That the patchwork quilt of State laws hampers collection efforts with procedural and jurisdictional red tape. This we must fix.

The Commission also recommended that we order nonpayment of legally ordered child support a Federal crime. Last October, then President Bush signed legislation that does just that. Further legislation is needed, however, to give our courts and law enforcement agencies the tools to reach across State lines to establish and enforce support orders. We must require States to enact long arm statutes, to ensure that the efforts of police and probation officers to enforce child support laws are not halted at State lines, or by lack of jurisdiction.

As one of New Jersey's county sheriffs said to me, too many delinquent parents walk across the river. Thus, we must enact laws that require States to honor the legal and binding court order, subpoenas, and warrants issued by another State where jurisdiction was properly asserted. Further, we must ensure that the State in which the child resides has jurisdiction unless the parties involved agree otherwise. This must be central to any child support enforcement effort.

To enable effective wage withholding, we must legalize direct service, and eliminate the paperwork and delay of two State's bureaucracies, thereby transmitting the child support enforcement orders to the employer of the non-custodial parent, regardless of State. As the General Accounting Office reported earlier this year, this is one of the most successful means of enforcing out-of-State orders. Since wage withholding will apply to all child support orders effective in 1994, we must ensure that this direct support payment method can be effectively utilized in interstate as well as in-State cases.

To improve collection of support from non-custodial parents who are self employed, we must put in place effective alternatives to wage withholding. The Commission report and this legislation call for State licensing and professional boards to withhold licenses of delinquent parents. Also, drivers' licenses and motor vehicle registrations from parents that fail to comply with child support-related warrants. States would also be required to establish procedures by which liens can be placed on insurance settlements or policy payouts, awards, judgments, or settlements resulting from lawsuits. Further, States would be required to establish procedures under which bank accounts and property can be seized for child support arrearages. Those non-custodial parents who fail to pay child support would have such delinquencies reported to credit bureaus.

As our Commission's review indicates, in many places appropriate laws are already on the books. It is the enforcement and commitment to these laws that is lacking. And that is absolutely unacceptable. We must, by all means, make State governments, and the Federal Government, vigorously exercise their legal authority.

As one of the architects of the 1988 Family Support Act, I fought for the teeth in our child support laws—namely, cuts in States' welfare funds. I am concerned that in many instances, the States are still not doing enough.

Something is fundamentally wrong. Since enactment of these penalties, only 9 States have failed their audits, and had sanctions imposed. At a time when the status quo is clearly failing our Nation's children, it is inconceivable that the Federal Government would find that the vast majority of States are doing a good job in this area. There is no excuse for not implementing the law to its fullest. This seems almost axiomatic—but we must remember that child support must be treated as a priority issue, and be assured of its place as an essential cornerstone to welfare reform.

The Commission recommends greatly improved audit standards, and specifics for more aggressive and committed leadership from the Federal Government, and this must begin with an all out effort by the Department of Health and Human Services and the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Specifically, the Commission recommends—and this legislation would mandate—that we raise the stature of the Office of Child Support Enforcement so that it is headed by an assistant secretary who reports directly to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. This measure would also allow the Office of Child Support Enforcement to have its own legal counsel. This alone is not enough, but it is an important start.

In almost every conversation I have with parents who are owed child support, case workers or enforcement authorities, these States stand out as egregious offenders in failing to comply with Federal laws. It is my understanding that States with good laws and efforts, like my own State of New Jersey, know which States do not make similar efforts. In one State, child support is just not a priority. Another State refuses to honor any support agreement after the child reaches 18 years of age.

Ultimately, the criteria we use to determine whether a State's child support programs are working should not be some bureaucrat's formula or cost-benefit analysis—child support enforcement can only be seen to work when dollar collections are up and the number of delinquent parents and unpaid orders are down.

As the Commission notes, "even if all the necessary legislative reforms are enacted, collections will not significantly improve unless States devote adequate resources to implement the reforms."

This means that the Federal Government and the States must commit the funding and resources necessary for these programs and where they do not, we must take action so that the sanctions we put in law can serve their purpose.

Last, but certainly not least, this bill would mandate—as the Commission recommends—that States put in place programs to streamline and simple procedures for establishing paternity. In fact, this new bill improves upon the parentage provisions contained in the bill Senator BRADLEY and I introduced last October. Specifically, this legislation would require States to provide for hospital-based paternity establishment, thereby taking advantage of the fact that as many as 80 percent of fathers are in contact with their baby's mother while she is still hospitalized. Those States that have already implemented such programs have reported great success in increasing paternity establishments. Anything that we can do to help facilitate the establishment of paternity will certainly increase the chances of collecting more child support dollars from non-custodial parents in both in-State and interstate cases.

Late last year, Mrs. KENNELLY—who also served as a member of the Commission, and I authored a "Dear Colleague" letter that was distributed to Members of this House together with the final report of the U.S. Commission on Interstate Child Support. Once again, I commend to my colleagues this comprehensive report: "Supporting Our Children: A Blueprint for Reform." I also ask my colleagues to support this bill to implement the Commission's recommendations to revamp our present ineffective system for interstate collection of child support. Certainly the issues that we are dealing with here are both complicated

and difficult. Nevertheless, we must move this comprehensive interstate child support enforcement legislation through Congress at the earliest possible opportunity. Millions of our Nation's families—millions of children—are depending on us. We must not let them down.

#### BILLY ECKSTINE: A GREAT VOICE OF A GREAT ERA IS STILLED

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the late great Billy Eckstine who passed away March 8, 1993. He was one of America's most talented performers whose melodious voice I was privileged to hear during his performances at the Apollo Theater in Harlem, in the heart of my Congressional district.

More than a singer, Mr. Eckstine was an Ambassador of American music. In the words of New York Daily News columnist, Earl Caldwell, "Billy was part of an unforgettable chapter in American music." A self-taught trombone player who occasionally led his own band, Mr. Eckstine was the first black singer to make the cover of Life magazine.

Born in Pittsburgh, he attended Armstrong High School and Howard University in Washington, DC. He was the father of 7 children.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following tribute to Billy Eckstine by New York Daily News columnist Earl Caldwell.

#### A GREAT VOICE OF A GREAT ERA IS STILLED

He, too, was in that special circle of enormously talented artists. His was one of the voices that identified the era. His name was Billy Eckstine—but he became so famous that the world knew him simply as Mr. B.

A year ago, he suffered a stroke. After that, he went back to his roots, to Pennsylvania, and on Monday, he died in Pittsburgh, the place where he was born.

For a lot of reasons, you have to stop and take note of Billy Eckstine. Throughout the world, Americans are known for the music they create. Mr. B was a part of that. He worked with Dizzy Gillespie, Charlie Parker, Miles Davis, Earl (Fatha) Hines, Sarah Vaughan—the list goes on and on. They were all giants. And, like them, Eckstine lasted. His time of at the top is measured in decades. Straight through the '40s, '50s, '60s, and '70s, he was there.

He put together a remarkable big band. He played valve trombone. But there is no mistaking what made Billy Eckstine special: He knew how to sing a song.

Read the list of his hits. It will take you back through the whole of your life:

"I apologize,"  
"Skylark,"  
"Jelly, Jelly,"  
"Stormy Monday Blues,"  
"Fools Rush In,"  
"My Foolish Heart."

Music plays a huge part in our lives. It helps us get through the rough patches. It picks us up. It inspires us. It makes a dreary day nicer.

Billy Eckstine was involved with music almost all his life. My oldest brother, Raymond, went to school with Mr. B. That was before he got the nickname—but he was already singing "And he was extraordinary

even then," my brother recalled. They were students together at St. Paul Normal and Industrial School in Lawrenceville, Va. My brother said that in those days, Mr. B was the star singer with the school band. He never turned away from his music.

He also had an eye for talent. When he had his band, he hired Sarah Vaughan as his vocalist. And he also hired Dizzy, Miles, Bird, Dexter Gordon and Art Blakey—among so many others.

Look at those names: Sarah, Dizzy, Miles, Bird, Dexter, Blakey. All of them are gone now. The book is slowly closing on an unforgettable chapter in American music. Those men and women were more than just creative. When you talk about their generation, you have to talk in terms of genius. And the music they created—mostly in black clubs, which is where they started out—now is known throughout the world as something important and something special.

We stop to say farewell to Billy Eckstine because he, too, played an important role in building the music. Perhaps so other male singer of that era had the kind of popularity he enjoyed. His voice was so sweet as to make him a kind of king of the black world. But his music transcended race. He won popularity on all sides of town—and when the barriers of segregation fell, he played all the major nightclubs in America, and around the world.

As the giants of that time pass away, one after another, it often is asked: What was it that created the spark that brought so much talent together and uncovered so much genius?

Certainly music and clubs were a big part of the era. The opportunities to be heard were there. Ironically, segregation itself may also have played a part. It brought black musicians together, and forced them to feed off one another. When Billy Eckstine put together his great band, he was asked how he managed to collect so much great talent. He said it was easy—"we were all hanging out together." Strange as it may seem, segregation played a role in that.

The book on a time made special by music is closing at last, and the farewell now extends to Billy Eckstine. He had a great voice; he worked hard and he lasted. And at the end, he went home to die. He was 78.

#### ATTAINMENT OF U.S.-MARIANAS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES TO SAVE \$200 MILLION; U.S. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITY TO APPLY TO MARIANAS

#### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation which will save the U.S. taxpayer nearly \$200 million over the next 7 years, by ending the generous multiyear funding to the U.S. flag islands of the Northern Mariana Islands. After 14 years of continuous special Federal assistance to develop their economy, the Marianas have achieved a progressively higher standard of living and sufficient economic resources to meet the financial responsibilities of local self-government. The NMI has reached a point in local self-government where they should be treated like a State.

In addition, I am introducing legislation to apply the Federal immigration laws to the Northern Mariana Islands. The NMI has used a high number of nonresident aliens to help construct the numerous capital infrastructure projects which have been necessary for the remarkable economic growth experienced and progressively higher standard of living in the islands. There also have been serious abuses of the immigration authority granted to the NMI, which may not be unlike that found from time to time in other States. The Federal immigration laws have been established to protect the rights of U.S. citizens wherever they reside, and its extension to the NMI is consistent with treatment like a State.

Nearly 50 years ago, U.S. Armed Forces invaded the northern islands of the Marianas archipelago and liberated the islands from Japanese occupation. The United Nations subsequently gave the United States a trust authority over the islands for their future social, political, and economic development.

In the mid-1970's, the people of the Northern Marianas voted to join the American family as the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The United States and the Marianas defined the Federal-territorial relationship in the covenant.

One of the objectives of the covenant was for the United States to assist the Marianas in achieving a progressively higher standard of living and to develop the economic resources to meet the financial responsibilities of local self-government.

From 1978 to 1993, the United States has generously provided millions of dollars to develop the islands' infrastructure to allow for economic growth. Today the Marianas have one of the lowest rates of unemployment in the country and enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the Pacific Islands, indicating primary objectives of the Federal-territorial relationship has been met.

The Marianas have ample resources to continue from local revenue sources, the same pace of capital infrastructure development which has occurred over the past decade and one-half with Federal funds. The Marianas rebates some \$400 million in taxes to its residents annually. It is certainly appropriate for the U.S. citizens in the Marianas to shoulder their financial share in the continued development of the islands, rather than depending solely on the U.S. taxpayer.

Following is a recent article which appeared March 26, 1993, in the Marianas Variety, which shares a number of views related to the problems which the proposed legislation addresses:

#### JR'S AGENDA

(By John DelRosario)

The U.S. House of Representatives' Subcommittee on Interior and International Affairs isn't interested in interfering with Marianas local self-government because it respects our right in this regard. Rather, it is interested in pounding home the message that the CNMI must exercise what's right in the operation of its government with a sense of integrity, responsibility and accountability.

Congressmen George Miller and Ron De Lugo alluded to the more than twenty audit reports issued by the Inspector General's Office to which the CNMI never paid heed to

the recommendations contained in them. Instead, we refused appointments with and entry of the IG and we busied ourselves fighting the federal government over sovereignty when in fact we gave it up under Section 101 of the Covenant Agreement. What we seem to have taken for granted as though their definition are interchangeable are the terms "sovereignty" and "institutional sovereignty". If you're a good student of government you should know the substantive difference and what is reality as spelled out under the Covenant Agreement.

It seems too that the basic problems of running the affairs of our government is deeply rooted in our inability and unwillingness to know and comprehend with clarity what the Covenant Agreement entails. We much prefer listening to transients give their piece of mind of what they think the Covenant says rather than reading and drawing our own conclusions over the very document that established our relationship with the federal government. It is an attitudinal problem of local complacency, if not, complete laziness and lack of personal confidence in our own abilities. Thus, the continued reliance upon an outsider's perspective of even the simplest things right before our eyes.

It is ironic that this week we observed "Covenant Day" commemorating the day when the agreement was approved by the US Congress in 1977. I am willing to bet however that less than 15 per cent of our people understand what this agreement says and what it takes to fulfill the spirit and letter of this document. In its simplest form, friends, it meant that we were ready to become responsible people as citizens of the United States of America. If you haven't already learned, do it right here and now! Unless we understand that US Citizenship meant responsibility, it is senseless talking about self-government, much less the often confused terms of sovereignty and institutional sovereignty.

The result of the recent 702 Oversight Hearing in Washington, D.C. confirmed my contention in this matter. We continue to perpetuate the good old days of the Trust Territory when in fact things have changed since 1978. If in the TTG days we can discriminate against non-citizens, we no longer have that luxury. We must understand right here and now that we can't have our cake and eat it too. In its simplest form, citizens and non-citizens are entitled to "equal protection of the laws" of the US and CNMI. Mind you, non-citizens are people too!

Marianas policymakers must wake up to the fact that we have policies that are discriminatory howsoever you view it. For instance, we have exempted certain job categories from the minimum wage. This law must change so that the minimum wage embraces all work categories whether we like it or not. Federal minimum wage applies to everybody who works in the US. That some US employers exploit non-citizens from across the border by paying them less is no reason for the CNMI to follow suit. Ah, someone is always watching!

We also have a law which is highly anti-family. It says that if a non-citizen is earning less than \$21,000 he/she can't bring his/her family here. This law must be repealed in its entirety in that lest we forget, families are the very foundation of any community the world over. It should also be understood that people live in communities not in barracks. The construction and garment industries here must make options available to its workers to live out in the community, in company apartments or barracks. This op-

tion should be made available and left a matter of choice. We also have found reasons to deport live-in-maids who get pregnant. Since when were we given the right to legislate life? Live-in-maids are not slaves. They are people too! That we seem to have lagged behind in the creation of more Carolinians and Chamorros isn't a reason to deny others their personal rights.

Finally, I have to agree with DeLugo when he said that CNMI and US obligation rests with the well-being and welfare of the indigenous people, no more, no less. Given the difficult times across the nation when more than seven million people are jobless, the subcommittee can't see why it should give the CNMI another \$120 million to build basic infrastructure to accommodate the needs of non-citizens who would have outnumbered the indigenous population by the year 2000. The US Congress is equally wary that we can meet a good portion of our needs by reducing tax rebates and imposing taxes in so many areas that we seem to have shirked over the years. If we can do away with discrimination and act responsibly in running our local affairs, there's no reason why we can't secure the \$120 million for the US Congress. It is embarrassing that the lights are on but nobody's home. Hello, hello, hello, anybody home?

#### THE CONSUMER BILL OF RIGHTS

##### HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of a resolution that recognizes consumer choice and flexibility in benefits as key components of any health care reform plan. While we are all debating national solutions, local health insurance agents in our communities help thousands of businesses understand the complex web of our health care system. And no matter the result in health care, these agents will still be in demand to help businesses choose the right health coverage.

The agents and consultants, along with many other local health professionals, want to do their part to ensure that needed reforms in the health system are passed this year. Therefore professional agents, led by the National Association of Health Underwriters, have formulated a working blueprint in the form of the health care "Consumer Bill of Rights". Today I would like to speak in favor of the concepts included in the Bill of Rights and rise in support of their inclusion into the health care debate.

#### THE CONSUMER BILL OF RIGHTS

1. The right to guaranteed, uninterrupted coverage of essential medical care.
2. The right to affordable coverage and care based on fair and reasonable pricing practices.
3. The right to know the costs of proposed health care treatments and insurance coverage before they are applied.
4. The right to select from among quality health care providers with whom consumers can build long-term relationships.
5. The right to treatment through proven medical practices based on scientific outcomes research.
6. The right to select health care coverage from among qualified insurers, properly reg-

ulated to assure financial security and prudent management.

7. The right to seek expanded coverage and care in the open marketplace.

8. The right to tax deductibility of all costs of an essential medical care package.

9. The right to innovations and quality of a competitive, privately based system of health care and coverage.

10. The right to seek professional counselors and advocates in selecting coverage and obtaining benefits.

## FUNDING OF ABORTION

### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's proposal to mandate nationwide funding of abortion on demand through the Medicaid Program would override the policy of his home State of Arkansas and 36 other States.

The legislative policy in Arkansas, which proscribes abortion funding except to save the life of the mother, was actually reaffirmed by the State's voters in a 1988 referendum.

It is interesting to note that just a few years ago, Vice President AL GORE expressed his support for Congressman HENRY HYDE's efforts to prevent Government funding of abortion. Sadly, Mr. GORE now supports Bill Clinton's efforts to mandate nationwide funding of abortion on demand.

At this point, I would like to insert a copy of a letter that Senator AL GORE sent to a constituent a few years ago. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to include information regarding State policies on public funding of abortion.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, May 26, 1987.

Mr. and Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dayton, TN.

DEAR MR. AND MRS. \_\_\_\_\_: Thank you for contacting my office recently regarding abortion legislation. I appreciate hearing from you.

As you may know, H.R. 1729 was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Henry Hyde on March 19, 1987. Its goal, which I share, is to reduce the outrageously large number of abortions which currently take place. It would prohibit the use of federal funds for abortions except when the life of the mother would be endangered. It also takes added steps to make certain the Title X family planning program does not promote abortions.

This House bill currently has 85 cosponsors, and it has been referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. Similar legislation has not been introduced in the Senate.

During my 11 years in Congress, I have consistently opposed federal funding of abortions. In my opinion, it is wrong to spend federal funds for what is arguably the taking of a human life. Let me assure you that I share your belief that innocent human life must be protected, and I am committed to furthering this goal.

Again, thank you for letting me hear from you. I hope you will continue to share your views with me on other matters of concern to you.

Sincerely,

ALBERT GORE, Jr.,  
U.S. Senator.

## STATE POLICIES ON PUBLIC FUNDING OF ABORTION

Prior to the enactment of the "Hyde Amendment" in 1976, the federal government paid for approximately 300,000 abortions a year through the Medicaid program. Between 1976 and 1980, the Hyde Amendment was enacted in several different forms. (During part of this period, its enforcement was blocked by federal court orders.) Under the Hyde Amendment, the federal government paid for 69 abortions in fiscal year 1990 (the last year for which figures are available).

The Hyde Amendment does not prevent states from funding abortions with state funds. However, the majority of the states' funding policies follow the federal policy.

What follows is a summary of the state funding policies of the 50 states:

States that fund abortion on demand by legislative decision (7 states):

California (in earlier years, state court order mandated funding abortion on demand).

Hawaii.

New York.

North Carolina (state funding permits one [1] abortion on demand per applicant).

Oregon (legislative policy reinforced by state court decision).

Washington.

Maryland.

States that fund abortion on demand by State court order (4 states):

Connecticut (ruling based on state Equal Rights Amendment).

Massachusetts.

New Jersey.

Vermont.

States that fund abortion on demand by administrative action (2 states):

Alaska.

West Virginia (For three consecutive years, the legislature has voted to limit funding to cases of rape, incest, or when the mother's life is endangered, but the governor has refused to implement this decision).

States that fund abortions only to save the life of the mother (29 states):

Alabama.

Arizona.

Arkansas (legislative policy reinforced by 1988 referendum).

Delaware.

Florida.

Georgia.

Idaho.

Illinois.

Indiana.

Kansas.

Kentucky.

Louisiana.

Maine.

Michigan (legislature's action implemented by referendum, 1988).

Mississippi.

Missouri.

Montana.

Nebraska.

Nevada.

New Hampshire.

New Mexico.

North Dakota.

Ohio.

Oklahoma.

Rhode Island.

South Carolina.

South Dakota.

Texas.

Utah.

States that limit funding to particular cases (8 states):

Colorado (life of mother or "presence of psychiatric condition which represents a se-

rious and substantial threat" to the life of the mother).

Iowa (life of mother; rape reported to a law enforcement agency or public or private health agency within 45 days; incest reported to a law enforcement agency or public or private health agency no later than 150 days; unborn child has a physical or mental disability).

Minnesota (life of mother; rape reported to a law enforcement agency within 48 hours after she becomes physically able to report; incest reported to a law enforcement agency).

Pennsylvania (life of mother; rape or incest reported to law enforcement or public health service).

Tennessee (life of mother; rape or incest).

Virginia (life of mother; rape or incest reported to a law-enforcement or public health agency; unborn child has a physical or mental disability).

Wisconsin (life of mother or risk of grave physiological health damage to mother; rape or incest with reporting requirements).

Wyoming (life of mother; rape or incest reported to a law enforcement agency within five days after she becomes capable of reporting).

## CONSTITUENT LETTER

### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, here is a letter I received from a gentleman who is concerned about where America is heading, and I hereby request it be inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that all my colleagues may read it.

CUTRIGHT CHIROPRACTIC CENTER,

Chambersburg, PA, February 1, 1993.

Hon. DAN BURTON,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. BURTON: As an American businessman and veteran of this great nation, I am deeply concerned about the direction our country is taking and the laws that are being established to govern society.

It is my conviction that your elected position is one that is a high and distinguished honor and one divinely ordained by Almighty God. Because of that belief, I and millions of others all across America pray for our elected officials. The decisions you make will affect every family and individual now and in generations to come.

Over the last several decades, Congress has enacted laws that have progressively deviated from the basic principles established by our Founding Fathers. It is alarming to me to see how these decisions have deteriorated the family, educational systems, and moral climate of America.

The decline that has ensued was vividly portrayed to me through a video cassette entitled, "America's Godly Heritage". I was deeply moved to see the many evidences preserved in historical documents that prove our nation was founded on commitment to God and the principles of His divine word. These principles today seem to be ignored by many in Congress, and the historical documents are swiftly being removed from the text books used in our government educational institutions. Deviation from these basic principles has moved us toward a paganistic society that has eroded the moral

fibers for which America stands. Historians will bear witness to the fact that the fall of every great civilization in human history was ultimately due to the inability of their government to rule their people with strict moral standards. Who are we to think America will be any different?

George Washington in his first inaugural address stated, "The propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which heaven itself has ordained".

I want God's blessing and divine wisdom to be granted to our great nation, as I am sure you share in these sentiments. Because of that, I am sending you and other members of the 103rd Congress, a copy of the video cassette, "America's Godly Heritage".

I request of you to take sixty minutes from your busy schedule to view the video. After viewing the video, I humbly request a reply from you concerning your impressions and what you believe we can do to bring America back to the Christian principles upon which she was established.

May God bless you and give you His wisdom for each decision you make. I look forward to hearing from you.

Very sincerely yours,

DR. ROBERT L. CUTRIGHT.

P.S. In 1796, when leaving the highest office in our land, George Washington bid farewell with these words, "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable support. In vain would that man claim tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars".

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SET-ASIDE ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1993

**HON. CARDISS COLLINS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the 1980's and the start of the 1990's have been years of prosperity for Fortune 500 companies, especially major defense contractors. But these years have not been so kind to America's minority-owned businesses.

Our country's small, disadvantaged businesses [SDB's] have always struggled to return a profit and grow. Incremental progress had been made in the 1970's as SDB's expanded into new, contemporary fields, beyond the low-skilled service professions to which they were once relegated.

However, the 1980's and early 1990's were a period of great regression for SDB's. They simply did not get their proportional share of the pie. The Reagan and Bush administrations offered no real encouragement and even erected new barriers to SDB participation in Federal Government contracting and subcontracting. Some of these impediments included emphasis on long track records and imposition of bonding and capitalization requirements, all of which favored older, more established firms. By and large, SDB's were not given serious consideration as prime contractors.

Of equal importance, the Reagan and Bush administrations were diffident toward the systematic exclusion of SDB's from subcontract-

ing under Federal contracts. They also had a dismal record on enforcement of our Nation's Equal Employment Opportunity laws. All in all, the Reagan era contracting policy seemed to disdainfully thumb its nose at minorities, ignoring their contribution to America, and the Bush administration perpetuated the transgression.

To remedy obvious inequities, Congress passed into law Public Law 98-661, section 1207, the Department of Defense set-aside program. It was believed that section 1207 would compel greater SDB participation in the largest slice of Federal contracting. But instead, noncompliance with section 1207 merely showcased the problems. Unfortunately, the Bush administration's record in implementing and enforcing the 1207 program was dismal.

The DOD simply did not make adequate good faith outreach efforts. More important than the smattering of conferences that it conducted across the country was the DOD's assertion that there were few if any qualified SDB's ready, willing and able to contract with it. The 5-percent goal for contracting with SDB's has resulted in a paltry performance of 1½ to 3½ percent per year, many of which contracts were for janitorial and kitchen services.

Little if any direction has been given to non-SDB contractors to subcontract with SDB's, in direct contravention of Public Law 95-507, section 211, which directs Federal contractors to subcontract with SDB's to the maximum extent practicable. The total absence of any monitoring mechanism or record keeping further underscores the lack of support for these programs.

Something must be done to salvage these programs and establish equity in Federal defense contracting. Consequently, today I am introducing the Department of Defense Set-Aside Enforcement Act of 1993. It aims to impose a set of signposts to give the DOD and its prime contractors better direction in satisfying their legal requirements. At the same time, it would improve the effectiveness of the program and provide greater accountability to make it easier for the Department and Congress to monitor the results of the section 1207, renamed the section 2323, set-aside program as well as the section 211 subcontracting directive.

The proposal has a number of components. First, the section 2323 set-aside goal would be converted to a requirement and raised from 5 percent to 10 percent of the DOD's contracting budget that must be awarded to SDB's. For the first 7 years, the DOD would be able to satisfy up to 5 percent of the requirement by contracting with firms that formerly had been eligible for participation in the Department's set-aside program or the Small Business Administration's "8(a)" program. In the mid-1980's, despite the height of the Reagan administration's influence, the House of Representatives voted in favor of the 1207 program having a 10 percent goal. It is time for the House to do so again, and, this time, for the Senate to join us. In a country where, by conservative estimates, at least 25 percent of the population is composed of minorities, it is a pathetic illusion of fairness to assert that the Government needs to only do 5 percent of its business with so many millions of people.

Second, defense contractors would be required to award at least 5 percent of their con-

tract amount to SDB subcontractors, and submit plans to the DOD for satisfying this requirement. The plans would include a list of the subcontractors that have been entered into contingent upon award of the prime contract, as well as other information which will further assure compliance with this requirement.

Third, to enhance enforcement, if the contractor is not in compliance with their subcontracting requirement, then: First, it may not be awarded any price adjustments or other defense contracts, second, 5 percent of the contract amount will be withheld, and third, the contractor must provide the DOD with information concerning its outreach efforts, including why it chose not to subcontract with specific SDB's and what it plans to do in the upcoming year to bring itself in compliance. Additionally, the administration of these provisions would be treated as one of the many factors involved in the DOD contracting officer's performance evaluation.

Fourth, the DOD would be directed to improve its efforts in outreaching to potential SDB contractors through business organizations and direct contacts. This could involve databases, registers and local government SDB offices.

Fifth, the bill would change the 50-percent rule, whereby, currently, at least 50 percent of each contract awarded under 2323 must be performed by the recipient of the contract. That is simply infeasible in certain situations, and it can actually function as an impediment to an SDB awarded large and complex contracts. So, my bill would allow, as an optional alternative to the 50-percent rule, a 75-percent rule: that it is an acceptable performance of the contract when 75 percent of it is attributable to the combined effort of the contracting-SDB and other SDB's. This also has the benefit of inviting more minority-owned businesses into the Government contracting arena.

Sixth, the nonmanufacturer rule presently says that an SDB contractor cannot participate under the 2323 program for a supply or distribution contract when the product involved is not manufactured by an SDB. But some products—such as photocopiers, trucks and televisions—have no SDB producers. Thus, the bill would waive the nonmanufacturer rule in these cases.

Seventh, the bill encourages the DOD to create new contracting opportunities for small businesses and SDB's by dividing large contracts into smaller ones and generally avoiding consolidation.

Finally, it calls for a subtle expansion of the application of Equal Employment Opportunity requirements. Presently, a contractor must certify that it is in compliance with EEO requirements once it has been awarded a contract. However, if 10 other companies had submitted unsuccessful bids, those are 10 other companies in which conformity with EEO requirements might not be enforced. The bill would impose EEO compliance as a condition for eligibility to bid on a contract, not simply to be awarded a contract.

In short, the Department of Defense Set-Aside Enforcement Act aims to effectively attain the original objectives of the section 2323 program. We were serious about our commitment to these concerns when we wrote them

into our laws. Now we must take steps to improve the program and establish a viable enforcement mechanism.

Mr. Speaker, the section 211, section 2323, and EEO programs each need bolstering. This bill, if implemented, will make them work effectively, as Congress originally intended, and I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

#### MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

**HON. JAMES V. HANSEN**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that an honor student from Layton High School, Utah, has been selected as a finalist in the Veterans of Foreign Wars' "Voice of Democracy" broadcast scriptwriting contest.

Ms. Tiffany Hayward's script was one of only 29 selected from a highly competitive field of some 136,000 entries. Her script is an eloquent reminder to us all of the importance of families, service to one another, and the value of each individual life.

#### MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Tiffany Hayward, Utah Winner, 1992/93 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

The play of the crystal water in the fountain was like the laughter of a child, a fitting sound for Cornelia's simple home. Cornelia's father had defeated Hannibal. Her husband, twice a consul of Rome, was now dead. She was left to raise her children alone. As she spoke with her friends, the conversation turned to the jewels each wore, shining symbols of success. Cornelia had no diamonds, rubies, no precious gold, but she gave a call and her sons, glowing with the exertion of their games, bounded into the room. "These," said Cornelia, "are my Jewels". Tiberius and Caius Gracchus grew up to rule the Republic and give their lives in its service. Carthage had been defeated yet terrible trials faced Rome from within. The strength and wisdom of Cornelia's guiding voice would steer its course through centuries of greatness yet to come.

Like Cornelia, let us ask, "Who will hear 'My Voice in America's Future'?"

The United States also stands at a cross road. The future could take us into a better world or into decline and the dusty pages of history. The danger is not a mighty enemy across the sea but flaws within; ignorance, immorality and selfishness.

Hate and fear come from ignorance. Intellectual and technical skills are needed to survive, without then we ignore lasting achievement to seek the quick fix. Immorality is manifest in violent crimes. Promiscuity and drug abuse threaten the innocent. Babies are born with Aids or crack addiction. Gangs pull children into the streets to fight over ethnic differences and the boundaries of drug Lords. In selfishness, a people who once proudly claimed the right to rule themselves now desire only to gratify their appetites.

The promises of politicians, the wizardry of technology, the wealth of America, all are empty echoes in the halls of time if there are no ears to hear. In our home we have a voice in America's future. "No success can compensate for failure in the home." American families must take the necessary time to bring children to maturity, the point where

they can place the needs of others before their own.

In a bit of woods I love, the huckleberries grow big and blue. One day as I sat amid them, a child came up the trail. I was eager to share and called him over to sample the fruit. He didn't want to, but once he tasted it he loved it. There are sweet fruits in life but in our rush up the trail we never sample them. Families must take the time to teach the children where to find joy.

Like Tiberius and Caius, I have been raised primarily by my mother. My parents are divorced. Some would say that this is not a traditionally family. It is very much a family. My parents are active in the lives of their children. They provide for material needs and fill the role of nurturers. My family shows me how to answer ignorance with knowledge, immorality with morality and selfishness with service.

My parents taught me to love knowledge. I not only learned to read, speak, write and figure; I came to dream of an America where all will be free at last from the prejudice, fear, and hate that spring from ignorance.

My Family shows me morality. My parents are my friends, and guide me within the boundaries of their expectations.

I know my parents love me. From infancy to adolescence, they have served me. Their example teaches me that joy comes from love and love from service. Ask those who have served their country. Families teach best that life's successes came from what we give, not what we take. By sharing the sweet fruit of service we speak to the future.

As we teach them the love of learning, morality and service our children's successes become our rewards. Jack London describes an old Indian Chief as he waits for death. He envisions a willow bush, its yellow leaves dropping into the stream. He likens each leaf to a life of his generation, passing on, leaving only buds, the future, to live again in the spring. Our voice can whisper to the future generations we prepare to serve, to learn and to love.

The day came when Ptolemy, king of Egypt, offered Cornelia his crown for her hand, but she choose to cling to the jewels she treasured most, the jewels which would carry her voice into the future, her children. Of all the treasures we hold, we must come to see our families as the most precious, for through them we pass our voice into America's future.

#### A TRIBUTE TO GARY K. ANDERSON

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I report the death of Gary K. Anderson, former mayor of Decatur, IL. Gary died on Tuesday, March 30, 1993, following a bout with cancer. He was 51 years old.

I knew Gary as someone with a vision and a passion for Decatur. He was a unique leader, an apolitical politician.

Mr. Anderson was born on July 14, 1941, in Morrison. In 1963, he graduated from Northwestern University with a bachelor's degree in business administration. That year he also married Jane Robinson.

In 1968, Anderson earned a law degree from De Paul University and moved to Decatur

to work as manager of Chicago Title & Trust Co.'s Decatur office. When the company planned to transfer him to another location the following year, he purchased the Decatur Title Corp. to avoid moving.

Throughout his career, Anderson ran for a number of offices. In 1971, his first foray into public life was unsuccessful when he was defeated as a candidate for Maconland Community College board of trustees. But Anderson was not one to give up. Three years later, he was elected to the Decatur Board of Education and served 6 years, 3 as president.

In 1983, in the depth of economic hardtimes, Decatur voters were ready for a change, and Anderson was elected to the first of three terms as mayor. He defeated the incumbent by a 3-to-1 margin by offering himself as a more energetic alternative. One of his earliest victories as mayor was to reach a compromise with the A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co. on replacement of the Staley Viaduct. He went on to win easy re-election victories in 1987 and 1991.

However, in January 1992, after being diagnosed with kidney cancer, Anderson was forced to resign from office after serving nearly 9 years as mayor. And despite his high-profile job, he was a private person. At his announcement of resignation, he reclaimed his right to privacy and granted no interviews to the media.

When his condition appeared to improve last year after surgery and treatment, the entire community was heartened by Gary's progress.

His wife and children, Kyle and Debra, were at his side when he died at Decatur Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, my district has indeed lost a leader with vision and passion. However, we are all better off because of his many years of service.

#### FLEXIBILITY IN IMPLEMENTING THE OXYGENATED FUELS REQUIREMENT WITHIN THE CLEAN AIR ACT

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to allow the Administrator of the EPA and the Governor of the State of Alaska flexibility in implementing the oxygenated fuels requirement within the Clean Air Act. It is my hope that this will increase public health and safety, allow for a thorough study of the effects of oxygenated fuels on humans and restore some public confidence in Alaska about the Clean Air Act.

Alaskans are as concerned about their environment as the people of any State of the Union. They do not, however, like being used as human guinea pigs. Many Alaskans think that is exactly what was done to them this winter, and that this human test serves as yet another example of the arrogance of a central Federal Government which seeks to impose centralized decisionmaking on the lives of the many distinct and diverse people throughout

our distinct and diverse country. If this were not a government program, Ralph Nader and all of his organizations would have been calling for an immediate withdrawal of the substance pending further testing.

Alaska's air is actually very clean, except during times when very cold temperatures create thermal inversions which trap carbon monoxide and other emissions in given geographical areas. As a result of some of the mandates under the Clean Air Act, the residents of the cities of Fairbanks and Anchorage were required this past winter for the first time to burn gasoline with the oxygenate additive MTBE.

The results were immediate. Hundreds of unusual medical complaints were received in Fairbanks and Anchorage. Typical complaints were abnormal headaches, sore throats, light-headedness, burning in the eyes and lungs, shortness of breath, skin rashes, numbness, swollen tissue and abnormal or aggravated congestion. Alaskan winters are tough enough without having to put up with that. Some reported coming into town from the Bush and experiencing similar symptoms until they left the MTBE-mandated areas, whereupon the symptoms ceased. In order to potentially poison themselves, purchasers of fuel in Fairbanks and Anchorage were required to pay approximately 15 cents more per gallon for fuel that appeared to many to return significantly fewer miles per gallon.

The truth is, we need more information about the effects of this fuel additive upon humans in cold climates. The Centers for Disease Control have testified before Congress that more study on the health effects of the additive are necessary, and have found measurable quantities of MTBE in the blood of workers exposed to MTBE-oxygenated fuels.

Further, ethanol blend oxygenated fuels are known to separate from the gasoline base at ultracold temperatures and may affect components of fuel delivery systems in gasoline-powered internal combustion engines. Since ethanol blend fuel attracts water, the attraction of water by the fuel, and resulting icing problems, in cold climates makes it imprudent and probably unsafe for arctic condition aircraft operation, upon which many Bush communities are reliant for their sustenance throughout the winter.

The plain and simple fact is that we need more study before subjecting Alaskans to further tests of this fuel. It may work in Washington, DC, but that doesn't mean it works at 50 below zero in Fairbanks. And the Government should not pretend it does until it proves it does.

My bill is straightforward. It is designed to protect the health and safety of Alaskans until it is proven that this fuel is safe to burn in cold conditions and that its use does not result in the cure being worse than the ailment.

The bill: gives the Governor of the State of Alaska the right to petition the Administrator of the EPA—after the request by the local government within a title I nonattainment area in Alaska—to waive the requirement to use MTBE.

The Administrator is authorized to grant such waiver if: first, compliance isn't possible technologically or economically or MTBE costs more than 150 percent more than the use of

similar MTBE fuels in the national average; second, compliance is unreasonable due to special meteorological or geographical factors; and third, compliance could or does cause harmful health effects, or increases aldehyde emissions appreciably.

It requires the Administrator to decide whether to grant the waiver within 60 days of the request, but gives him flexibility to suspend MTBE use during the 60-day period, or during the 1-year study and requires the Administrator to conduct a 1-year study on the costs and health risks associated with MTBE use in Alaska.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. As some of us argued during consideration of the Clean Air Act, applying uniform solutions to different areas of the United States without considering climate, geography or economics didn't make sense.

Asking Alaskans to act as human guinea pigs by putting their health and safety at risk while paying more for the privilege is not going to reduce the number of times Alaskans mutter that sad but apparently true, "We're your government and we're here to help you". I hope this legislation can be considered and adopted by the Congress before the snow flies next year and Alaskans' health may again be at risk.

#### PROTECTING OUR TECHNOLOGY BASE

#### HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I addressed the Electric Industries Association on the subject of economic conversion and I wanted to share a report on my remarks with our colleagues. Economic conversion and maintaining our technology base will be key issues the Armed Services Subcommittee on Research and Technology, which I chair, will be addressing this year. We are looking for good ideas, ways to make this work, while preventing conversion from becoming a giant pork program.

[From Aerospace Daily, Apr. 1, 1993]

#### SCHROEDER SAYS SHE'LL TRY TO PROTECT DOD TECHNOLOGY BASE

Rep. Pat Schroeder (D-Colo.) said yesterday that the challenge to her House Armed Services Research and Technology Subcommittee is charting a course to maintain the military technology base in a time of defense cuts.

"One of our biggest problems" on the panel, she said, "is trying to keep members reined in" so they don't decide to "scoop down into the defense budget and find piles of money to alleviate one problem or another . . . to convert B-2s into cookies, and something else into milk, and something else into Head Start centers."

Schroeder, addressing the Electronic Industries Association's annual budget and technology conference in Arlington, Va., said the key is to declassify as much of the "great national treasure" of Cold War-developed technology as possible, establish a central body that would issue lists of technologies available for commercial exploi-

tation, and set up mechanisms to make it clear what technologies the government wants to develop.

"A lot of people don't know what's been going on, mainly because it's secret," she said.

There has been "tremendous over-classification" of defense technology since World War II, she said. "We're talking about culture cracking" to say that declassification is now needed to help the U.S. compete in the commercial global marketplace, and that the shift must be done rapidly. But "we're trying to push very hard to make sure" this happens.

Otherwise, she said, it's not clear that "any kind of legacy" of U.S. competitiveness would be left to the next generation. At the same time, national security must be preserved, Schroeder said. "We don't want to go back to the day where we lost that technology edge."

To defense companies that believe they can't diversify into commercial markets, Schroeder said she says "something subtle, like adapt or die."

There may be "some companies that absolutely can't" diversify, but this could be an opening "for new companies with more entrepreneurial spirit," she said.

In any case, it's "essential that people get this message and get it early on," which is why it's important to "give enough information (on the tech base) so people aren't just hanging out there on some folly of their own."

The plan would be to identify a market before a company enters it "so financing is possible, and there's still some competition so the price isn't off the charts and (the product) would still be marketable in the whole (U.S.) civilian sector or the world."

Coordination with government agencies should be less of a problem under the Clinton Administration than in the past because of high White House interest, Schroeder said. Still, all the relevant agencies—Commerce, Labor, National Science Foundation, NASA, DOD—are "at the table" only because the White House is holding "a club over everybody."

The promise is high in such areas as military base cleanup, she said. Some closed bases can't be used by the private sector until they are cleaned up, but there's often little indication when this will happen or how long it will take, so they sit unused and planning efforts are wasted. "It's like throwing money down a dark hole." Money should be spent on cleaning up bases, "not on lawyers and studies," Schroeder said.

She said her subcommittee is enthusiastic about the Clinton Administration's \$1.66 billion initiative for defense conversion, its "Dial 1-800-DUAL USE" plan, and its effort to hold meetings around the country to press its technology agenda. But "we're not just stopping with that," she said.

Among other things, the panel is looking at national laboratories, asking, "How could they be more usable? How could they be more helpful to the private sector? Would it be a good idea to allow companies to joint venture with them, or to purchase certain services from them, or to ask them to do research, or to consult with companies before they begin research?"

Also, she said, it's important that "a lot of this gets successful." She said there are "(television shows like) '60 Minutes' and 60 Minutes wannabes waiting for the first real messup. . . . They never quite understand that experimentation doesn't mean you have a 100% success rate, that there will be some

things that will not work as well as other things," and that too much emphasis on a failure could blunt the whole effort.

At the subcommittee, Schroeder said, "our window is open. We need ideas for how we can implement this in the best possible way. . . . We really are very serious in trying to make this work."

## JEFFERSONIAN SOLUTIONS TO CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, why is the name Thomas Jefferson synonymous with democratic principles for millions of people in the United States and throughout the world? Why do reformers in such diverse areas as the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and China invoke the legacy of the Sage of Monticello? The answer is clear, Mr. Speaker. Jeffersonian ideals and values are as pertinent and inspiring today as they were during the founding of our Nation.

As the Clinton administration and the Congress address such salient issues as the Federal budget deficit, health care reform, and economic growth measures, we must not lose sight of the fundamental Jeffersonian principles of minimal government taxation, low government spending, and federalism. I hope that President Clinton's well-publicized visit to Jefferson's Monticello home prior to his inauguration reflects his commitment to these Jeffersonian principles.

In celebration of Jeffersonian traditions and their continuing role in framing contemporary policy debates, I respectfully submit an essay from the Heritage Foundation's Policy Review Magazine entitled "Monticello's New Democrat," to be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The article deftly explains how Jefferson's values and beliefs can continue to offer us guidance as we enter the 21st century.

MONTICELLO'S NEW DEMOCRAT—WHAT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON CAN LEARN FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON

(By John G. West, Jr.)

First there was Bill Clinton's well-publicized pilgrimage to Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's mountain-top estate. Next came his pre-inauguration bus trip, retracing the route Jefferson travelled to his own inauguration in 1801. Finally, in his inaugural address, President Clinton invoked Jefferson by name and paid homage to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" as America's founding ideals.

During last year's campaign, Mr. Clinton fashioned himself as the successor to John F. Kennedy, making much of his decision to enter politics after shaking hands with President Kennedy at the White House. But now that he is in office, President Clinton's role model of choice seems to be Thomas Jefferson, the nation's first Democratic president. Since April 1993 marks Jefferson's 250th birthday, Mr. Clinton may be expected to make further appeals to the author of the Declaration of Independence in the days ahead.

There are in fact, some intriguing parallels between Thomas Jefferson and William Jefferson Clinton. Both men served as governors

of their respective southern states. Both unseated unpopular Yankee-bred presidents who previously had served as vice-presidents. Both survived bruising election campaigns largely dominated by attacks on their personal characters.

### A WISE AND FRUGAL GOVERNMENT

If the similarities are striking, however, the differences are more so. Jefferson was an unflinching champion of limited government, low taxes, and federalism. Although Mr. Clinton campaigned as a "new Democrat," he has yet to show enthusiasm in office for any of those causes. Still, there may be a glimmer of hope in President Clinton's desire to compare himself to the sage of Monticello. For if there is one former president from whom Mr. Clinton could learn a great deal, it certainly is Jefferson.

Mr. Clinton might start with Jefferson's appreciation for limited government. Despite the president's symbolic attacks on government waste and his pledges to trim the federal bureaucracy by "attrition," his overarching vision of public life remains startlingly paternalistic. Indeed, in his inaugural address, Mr. Clinton expressly employed the metaphor of child-rearing in articulating his agenda. "We must provide for our nation," he said, "the way a family provides for its children."

Jefferson would have recoiled at such a metaphor. In his own first inaugural address, he explained that the one thing needful for "a happy and prosperous people" is "a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned." According to Jefferson, the limited—albeit crucial—function of government is to protect people in the exercise of their natural freedoms to speak and act, confined only by the dictates of the moral law. The best way government can do this is by preserving public order; then government should stay out of the way.

Jefferson was wary about government action because he knew that it is a two-edged sword. While government is supposed to be the defender of unalienable rights, it also can turn into their greatest enemy. The ever-present danger is that government will overreach its legitimate boundaries and usurp the people's freedoms, especially through profligate spending, which will eventually require punitive taxes in order to reduce the national debt.

### PROFUSION AND SERVITUDE

Liberals, who typically praise Jefferson for his views on civil liberties, usually overlook his views on taxes and spending. What they fail to understand is that, in Jefferson's view, frugal government—and low taxes—constitute the most basic preconditions of civil liberty. Citizens cannot be free to criticize the government if they are reduced by heavy taxes to complete dependence upon government largesse. They cannot be free to live their lives in their own way if taxes and confiscatory regulations eliminate the means—that is, the wealth—to carry out their choices.

Consequently, liberty and limited government must stand or fall together. As Jefferson wrote to Samuel Kercheval in 1816, the choice is "[B]etween economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people

of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and delay expenses; and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oatmeal and potatoes.\* \* \*

In such a grim situation, continued Jefferson, Americans would "have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account; but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow-sufferers.\* \* \*

The "salutary lesson" of all this, concluded Jefferson in the same letter, is "[T]hat private fortunes are destroyed by public as well as by private extravagance. And this is the tendency of all human governments. A departure from principle in one instance becomes a precedent for a second; that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of the society is reduced to be mere automatons of misery, and to have no sensibilities left but for sinning and suffering."

Jefferson's actions as president closely followed his views of government. While he was concerned about the national debt, he recognized that the problem originated with too much spending rather than too few taxes. Accordingly, he promptly slashed government spending upon assuming office. He simultaneously abolished domestic taxes—all of them—along with the revenue agents who had been hired to collect them. Only federal import tariffs remained.

In his second inaugural address, Jefferson boasted that "it may be the pleasure and pride of an American to ask what farmer, what mechanic, what laborer, ever sees a tax-gatherer of the United States?" Due in large part to Jefferson's austerity program—which was continued by his successor, James Madison—the national debt was reduced by 42 percent between 1800 and the War of 1812.

Jefferson's view of limited government also contains a warning for those federal politicians who seem, in his words, "at a loss for objects whereon to throw away the supposed fathomless funds of the treasury." While Jefferson acknowledged to a correspondent in 1820 that the people temporarily may join their representatives in "the same phrenzy" for new spending, he thought that the heavy taxes ultimately exacted to pay for the spending would "bring both to their sober senses." And when the people came to their senses, they would throw the spendthrift politicians out. President Clinton would do well to recall Jefferson's warning as he seeks to cut the deficit by mandatory "contributions" from the American people.

### BEMOANING FEDERAL "USURPATIONS"

A second lesson the 42nd president could learn from the third president is a healthy respect for federalism. Before President Clinton imposes hundreds of new environmental regulations, proposes national health insurance, and signs off on the Freedom of Choice Act, he might pause to ponder Jefferson's view of the appropriate division of power between the federal government and the states. In an 1823 letter to Supreme Court Justice William Johnson, Jefferson wrote: "I believe the States can best govern our home concerns, and the General Government our foreign ones. I wish, therefore, to see maintained that wholesome distribution of powers established by the constitution for the limitation of both; and never to see all offices transferred to Washington, where, further withdrawn from the eyes of the people, they may more secretly be bought and sold as at market."

Jefferson firmly believed that local government should be under local control, and he would have been appalled at the tangled web of federal mandates and preemptions of state authority enacted during the past 50 years. Even in his own lifetime, he was distressed at what he viewed as "the rapid strides with which the federal branch of our government is advancing towards the usurpation of all the rights reserved to the States. . . ."

A year before his death, he complained to William Branch Giles that the three federal branches were now crowding in on state prerogatives. "Under the power to regulate commerce, they assume indefinitely that also over agriculture and manufactures," wrote Jefferson. ". . . [U]nder the authority to establish post roads, they claim that of cutting down mountains for the construction of roads, of digging canals, and aided by a little sophistry on the words 'general welfare,' a right to do, not only the acts to effect that, which are specifically enumerated and permitted, but whatsoever they shall think, or pretend will be for the general welfare."

Here, of course, Jefferson was attacking loose constitutional construction as much as he was defending federalism. While favoring constitutional flexibility in the realm of foreign affairs—defense of the country can be its own law—Jefferson was certain that when it came to the federal government's ordinary domestic powers, the Constitution should be construed in strict accord with the original intent of those who enacted it. As he advised Justice Johnson in 1823:

On every question of construction, [we should] carry ourselves back to the time when the constitution was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, or invented against it, conform to the probable one in which it was passed.

#### JUDICIAL "SAPPERS AND MINERS"

While Jefferson's views on the specific constitutional questions of his own time are debatable, his warning about the danger of arbitrary constitutional construction remains disconcertingly relevant, and offers a third important lesson for Mr. Clinton. Modern jurisprudence no longer even pretends to find a constitutional basis for most federal programs, preferring to issue the federal government a blank check. This habit is one that any true Jeffersonian should find deeply troubling.

Unfortunately, Mr. Clinton has yet to appear troubled. His declared standard for Supreme Court nominees is adherence to *Roe v. Wade*, a decision that even some defenders of legalized abortion acknowledge as a raw exercise in arbitrary judicial interpretation. Without support in either the text of philosophy of the Constitution, the Court in *Roe* not only used the unlimited approach to constitutional interpretation that Jefferson despised, it also made shambles of the principle of federalism that he held dear. Indeed, the decision gave new meaning to Jefferson's 1820 condemnation of the federal judiciary as "the subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working under ground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric." If President Clinton wishes to adopt a Jeffersonian approach to the courts, he would be well-advised to scrap his litmus test of *Roe v. Wade* and require that his judicial nominees pledge to uphold the original intent and underlying principles of the Constitution instead.

#### A TYRANNICAL COMPULSION

A final lesson President Clinton could learn from Jefferson is how to defend political freedom. Mr. Clinton may need special help on this one, if his early record in office is any indication. Only a few days after being sworn in, he rescinded an order requiring unionized employers to notify workers on federal projects that they are not obliged to subsidize union political activities with their dues. The order had enforced the ruling in *Communications Workers v. Beck*, which held that unions could not coerce employees to pay for union political activities out of their assessments.

Although the Supreme Court in *Beck* sidestepped the free speech question, the underlying principle at stake remains the one articulated by Jefferson in the Virginia Statute of Religious Liberty: "[T]o compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical." President Clinton's action shows just how little he understands the sort of political liberty of which Jefferson spoke. That is unfortunate, given the increasing relevance of the principle. Today many Americans find themselves compelled to support—through government—the propagation of an array of opinions that they find objectionable. Whether it is public schools that promote moral relativism, federal art programs that sponsor attacks on Christianity, or public broadcasting stations that broadcast one-sided documentaries, the government now subsidizes political speech in a wide variety of ways, raising significant free speech questions in the process. A true Jeffersonian would recognize in state-subsidized speech the seeds of despotism.

The good news for President Clinton is that if he really aspires to become a second Jefferson—rather than merely appropriating Jefferson's image—he should have no difficulty knowing what to do. The major features of a Jeffersonian agenda are not difficult to compile: limited government, reinvigorated federalism, respect for the Constitution, and political liberty. The bad news for the president is that such an agenda would not look anything like what he has been proposing so far.

#### MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 2, NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT

#### HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, today we appoint the conferees who will help shape some of the most significant changes in our Nation's voting law since the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

We pride ourselves on having one of the most participatory governments in the world. Yet, for a variety of reasons, the United States has had the lowest voter participation of all major democracies in the world. The motor-voter bill can help remedy this problem and increase voter turnout by simplifying the registration procedure.

The motor-voter bill provides a practical, efficient means to reinvigorate our political system. Indeed, in the 1992 election, voter turnout in States with motor-voter procedures in-

creased by 12.3 percent over voter turnout in 1988.

Yet, the Senate will offer in conference a bill so diluted that any possible gains we hoped to achieve through this legislation will be negated. The Senate amendments gut the efforts of the bill to standardize nationwide mandatory agency registration.

By making it optional for States to designate agencies for voter registration, we defeat the goal of simplifying the voter registration procedure. By not offering potential voters nationwide the chance to register at the social services agencies they use, we pose obstacles to registration for potential voters who are more likely to be poor, minority, disabled, and to reside in cities. These voters often do not have the time, transportation or means to seek out the public agencies that may choose to offer voter registration.

The Senate bill also poses unnecessary restrictions on an untapped segment of our potential voting public by mandating an intimidating citizenship component. Requiring citizens to produce a birth certificate just to register to vote is indeed excessively burdensome.

States could selectively apply a documentary evidence requirement, without regard to the Voting Rights Act or any uniformity requirements. If this amendment becomes part of the law, then certain populations could be targeted—particularly those of foreign descent.

Unfortunately, the Senate amendments go even one step further in diluting the motor-voter bill the House passed. Perhaps the most egregious obstacle the Senate has placed in the way of indigent and disabled voters is the highly restrictive requirement of citizens who have moved within their voting jurisdiction to vote in their old polling place, without the option of voting in a new one or in a central location.

This requirement effectively eliminates indigent individuals' chance to vote. Minority voters have the highest rates of local mobility within our population and it is unlikely they are to travel long distances in order to vote. Many working people, rural residents, and minorities are among this group. Allowing a registrar to determine voting location may not lead to discrimination in voting everywhere, but where there is a history of discrimination in voting, a recently moved voter could be left scrambling to find his new polling place.

The Voting Rights Act provided that those who have moved have the right to go back and vote at their old polling place within 30 days of a Presidential election. Destroying the gains achieved by this act almost three decades ago would be a travesty.

The cost to democracy of leaving out millions of Americans from the voting process is significantly greater than any costs that would be accrued from additional registration administrative procedures.

Constituencies least likely to participate in democracy but still eligible for voter registration, will experience significantly eased access to the voter registration process. These constituencies—the poor, unemployed, and disabled—are not the only segment of the population with a low voter registration rate. Many young, urban, and suburban middle class citizens are not registered to vote because they frequently change addresses every 2 to 5 years.

Since a change in address notification must be filed at the county board of elections, some fail to reregister. These combined groups represent an enormous voting block—one that could be reached if voter registration procedures could be simplified and made more convenient.

Let us not lock citizens out of the voting booth simply by adhering to archaic and inconvenient registration procedures. Voter turnout can best be increased by a combination of improved registration procedures and more inspired campaigns. Neither can be effective without the other. Let us today take a step toward offering our citizens an additional incentive to vote.

It is imperative that we continue the momentum experienced in November's elections, when voter turnout increased for the first time in years. I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 2. A vote for this legislation is a vote for democracy.

### ECONOMIC PLAN COULD KILL JOBS

**HON. THOMAS W. EWING**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from a constituent of mine, Mr. James Nogle, who is a part owner of a chain of pizza restaurants throughout central Illinois. Mr. Nogle informed me that, because of the crippling new taxes which the Clinton administration is proposing, his company has canceled plans to build new restaurants or renovate existing ones.

When a restaurant chain such as Mr. Nogle's cancels construction plans, the workers who would have been hired to do the construction are hurt. When plans for building a restaurant are canceled, the jobs of all those who would have worked in that restaurant are eliminated. Mr. Nogle's letter makes the points better than anything I can say that the Clinton plan will hurt the economy and kill new job creation. If businesses throughout the country are taking these same steps, which I expect is the case, our economy is in for a very rough road if President Clinton's proposals become law.

This letter, which I include below, should send a strong message to my constituents about the Clinton economic plan. By crippling small- and medium-sized businesses, the plan will kill jobs. I hope my colleagues will take this into account when voting on President Clinton's proposals.

JAMES & GAYLE NOGLE,

Champaign, IL, February 21, 1993.

Representative TOM EWING,  
Longworth House Office Building, Washington,  
DC.

DEAR MR. EWING: I just returned from a board of directors meeting and I thought you might appreciate hearing how our company is changing plans after President Clinton's speech. Our pizza company operates 23 family oriented pizza restaurants across central Illinois with total gross monthly sales in excess of \$1 million. Our corporation is closely held, and over half of the stock is owned by company employees or franchisees.

In spite of a downturn in sales during the last year we have been on a capital improvement program and building new stores. We recently opened a new store in Bloomington, added a dining room to another in Decatur, and were planning to begin building another restaurant next month. In addition, we have been renovating our kitchens and remodeling our dining rooms in most of our other locations. Our company has been following a "slow but steady" growth plan.

Our Board met on Wednesday, February 17th for our first meeting of 1993. President Clinton's economic plan was one of our most important agenda items and I am sorry to report that our Board does not share his optimism. We predict that this heavy new tax burden, if enacted by Congress, will suffocate our economy. We expect a significant drop in sales and profits, while still paying more in taxes. Accordingly, we have canceled our plans to build new stores and we are postponing or dramatically scaling back our renovation projects.

This is how our board has already responded. I am certain that similar decisions are being made in board rooms all across America. No matter how many dollars Clinton's plan might generate in tax, it can never replace the jobs and tax dollars it will lose from the private sector.

I strongly urge you to oppose the President's economic plan as it will surely fail.

Sincerely,

JAMES H. NOGLE.

### IN HONOR OF THE LIFEWORK OF NANCY REA

**HON. LARRY COMBEST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, there are a special few in communities across our land who bring a brightness and warmth to others through their volunteer work. One such bright light is found in the lifework of Nancy Rea of Midland, TX. Her local newspaper, the Midland Reporter-Telegram, eloquently expressed the community's special regard for Nancy Rea's life:

#### PREMIER VOLUNTEER LEFT LIGHT BURNING

The death Thursday of Nancy Rea of Midland was a sad occasion for her family and many friends but it would be unworthy of her memory to say that with her death one of Midland's brightest lights went out.

In not only her living but in her dying, she was an inspiration. She touched many and she showed that death, while sad, can be met with grace and dignity. She did that by adhering to hope without embracing denial, by exhibiting not only courage in facing her own mortality but in showing compassion for the feelings of those who through personal contact were experiencing it with her.

A huge number of notes and letters arrived during the final year of Nancy Rea's life and we are not surprised that many were from people unknown to either her or her husband.

For them, just hearing about Nancy Rea was a light turned on, not one turned off.

While she was active in a broad range of civic, youth and cultural enterprises here, she was especially known for her longtime association with the United Way of Midland, its board of directors, its many committees and, in recent years, as volunteer coordina-

tor and, thus, as a driving force behind the work of nine task forces established to focus on Midland's major human service needs through Midland Introspective. While hundreds of people served these groups, Nancy coordinated the meetings, efforts and achievements of all and has been given well-deserved credit for the project's smooth operation . . . so much so that a Nancy Vann Rea Midland Introspective Fund of the United Way has been set up.

That's another light that will continue to burn.

Several months ago this newspaper approached Nancy in hope that she could be a subject of our popular "Introducing" feature, which profiles those who have significant roles in making life better for others. She graciously declined. "Let's don't," she said. "I'm actually going out (of civic life—); you should feature those who are coming in."

It was in character for one who not only gave much of her time and energy to volunteer work throughout her life but who had chosen helping people as the focus for her professional work as well.

One of the most unique things about Nancy's life was that she continued to serve and set an example for others as her death drew near. By her attitude, her humility, her concern for others "she showed me how a person should approach death" said one who knew her well enough. And many others agreed.

For them, lights didn't go out when Nancy Rea died. It's possible that for some they actually went on.

We believe she would like that.

### UNIVERSAL HEALTH INSURANCE SHOULDN'T LEAVE OUT HOSPICE

**HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe that hospice care should be included in the health care reform package we hope to enact during the 103d Congress.

The importance of hospice care cannot be overstated. Thousands of terminally ill patients and their families have relied on the compassion, professionalism, and quality care which hospice offers.

I would like to include in the RECORD an article from the March 21 edition of the Sunday Schenectady Gazette. Written by Philip Di Sorbo, the executive director of the Capital District Hospice in Schenectady, NY, it emphasizes the importance of including hospice care as part of any basic health care benefit package.

#### UNIVERSAL HEALTH INSURANCE SHOULDN'T LEAVE OUT HOSPICE

(By Philip Di Sorbo)

I was astounded not to see hospice on the American Medical Association's "in" list for national health insurance. Not to worry, I thought, just an oversight. But I then perused the AMA's "out" list—the list of medical services to be specifically excluded from a basic benefits package—and there was hospice, right there with cosmetic surgery and reversing vasectomies! The hospice movement has already saved the government and businesses millions of dollars, maximized volunteer involvement in thousands of communities, and is universally acclaimed by its consumers. How could it be excluded?

Steven's case ran through my mind. He was only 27 years old, with a brilliant career in computers at IBM. But the raging tumor in his head had transformed him into a severely disabled and terminally ill victim for whom medical science had not been able to produce a cure. Steven came into the hospice at a time when his pain and other symptoms were way out of control. He was frustrated over his inability to communicate. Mom and Dad were at odds over the care. Mom didn't even want him at home at that point. Dad was pulled away by his business responsibilities but very much wanted to help with his son's care. Anger and frustration enough for many lifetimes were in their hearts and minds.

Steven was only in the hospice program eight days. He died comfortably at home with his mother and his hospice home-health aide. Later, Mom not only came into the hospice office to donate some supplies, but offered to do fund raising for the hospice through the Mohonasen High School Key Club. Dad hopes to be a hospice volunteer some day. What a transformation in eight days! I wanted to find out more in order to help us advocate for hospice's role in health-care reform. So I visited the Mintzes, Leila and Mel, to find out about their hospice experience.

I wasn't prepared for the intensity or clarity of their response.

"I believed in hospice, but dying at home, I really didn't know what it was," Leila began. "Until you live it, you just don't know." Apparently, the Mintzes thought hospice was a group of well-meaning volunteers that visited the sick. Instead, they found a comprehensive system of paid professional and trained volunteers that helped everyone in the household with every need. "Steven was the center of attention, the only patient," said Mel. "Family members, staff, volunteers—all focused on Steven. Where else except at home with hospice could he have gotten such total attention? Every need was met. Competent staff appeared exactly when necessary, and the pharmacist delivered the drugs to the home. Perfect equipment was delivered and set up on cue; phone calls were returned immediately; all insurances were handled by hospice; aides came in daily to help with Steven's care; volunteers came in so I could work and Leila could leave the home; nurses handled everything; and, would you believe it in this day and age, a doctor even came to the house?"

I am now convinced that we must look at quality very seriously during this period of health-care reform. Quality means results you can touch and feel right in our own home. In our haste to make health-care reform, let's not forget quality, especially quality services that are far less expensive than the alternatives. Hospice is one such example—just ask the Mintzes.

#### THE FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

**HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN**  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, recent media reports have highlighted the need for updated food safety legislation. Without it, the availability of our safe and affordable domestic food supply is in jeopardy.

The United States has some of the highest safety standards and lowest food prices in the

world. American consumers benefit from a generous supply of edible, appealing, and nutritious products, both fresh and processed. Unfortunately, a recent circuit court decision threatens to put a stranglehold on our ability to provide these products.

An antiquated provision of the 1938 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [FFDCA] known as the Delaney clause allows certain pesticides to be used on raw foods but not on processed foods. In other words, what is safe for an apple is not safe for apple sauce. EPA, in its enforcement of these divergent standards, has flexibly interpreted the standard for processed foods to allow for a negligible risk rather than a zero risk to human health.

Due to modern science, even the minutest degree of a potentially cancer causing residue can be detected in foods. If the strict interpretation of the Delaney clause's zero risk standard is applied, then many safe and effective pesticides which insure a pest-free, harmless food supply would be prohibited.

Unfortunately, because the Ninth Circuit Court has taken away EPA's discretion to use a negligible risk standard, this is exactly what is happening. EPA has threatened to ban 35 invaluable, widely used pesticides that would leave a harmless but traceable amount of residue in processed foods.

As a Representative from the Central Valley of California, the richest food production area in the country, I share the concern of the growers in my district that the uncertainty created by these developments may severely alter the framework of American agriculture. The loss of useful pesticides will lead to a loss of valuable crops, many unique to California, and an increased dependence on imported products.

That is why I am joining with my colleagues, Mr. BLILEY and Mr. ROWLAND, to introduce the Food Quality Protection Act of 1993 which will provide the certainty needed to insure a safe food supply.

While no one argues against safety, or the need to protect our children and our environment, these interests are not exclusive of the benefits derived from pesticide use. The two, if adequately balanced, can serve to provide a high quality, low cost, dependable food supply which does not threaten consumer health.

In addressing the food safety issue there is unanimous agreement on many fronts. First, we can acknowledge that the current food safety law is in need of reform. The Delaney clause, with its zero-risk standard for food additives, is inconsistent and unworkable. It prevents raw and processed foods from being considered equitably, and its strict application is unreachable. The establishment of a negligible risk standard would benefit both growers and consumers by making the law more effective and obtainable.

I believe we can also agree that the Environmental Protection Agency needs an improved cancellation policy—one which allows the Agency to expedite the removal of those pesticides which are truly carcinogenic. Again, this is in the interest of both consumer protection and grower productivity. The buyer can be sure that the product he is eating is safe, and the grower has assurance that the pesticides he is using have been adequately reviewed.

The question remains, however, how should negligible risk be defined? If the application of

a negligible risk standard is too severe, then pesticides may be banned pose no serious risk. As a result, the use of chemicals which prevent dry rot, worm and pest infestations, fungi, and scarring could be eradicated.

Without the benefits that these chemicals provide, the food supply would be limited and costly, and consumers would have to depend on imported products for the fruits and vegetables which they currently take for granted. Foods which are edible, healthy, and nutritious would be readily available only to those who can best afford it.

If the cancellation policy is not based on a sound, scientific basis, with appropriate methodology, assumptions, and calculations, it could prove to be more restrictive than the Delaney clause. The determination of the tolerance setting is the fundamental provision which will underline the effectiveness of the law.

One of my greatest concerns is the impact the Delaney clause may have on minor use pesticides. Of all the pesticides used, about 15 percent are applied to fruits and vegetables. Already, several minor use pesticides have not been registered under the 1988 FIFRA [Federal Insecticide, Rodenticide, and Fungicide Act] law because the cost of developing the needed data is prohibitive. An overly stringent approach to food safety reform would serve as a disincentive to registration of these chemicals which, while limited in their application, are critical in their effect.

I want to reiterate the importance of food safety and the large part it plays in a healthy food supply. However, we have to be careful not to jeopardize the availability of edible and nutritious products by setting unreasonable standards. Clearly, it would be ideal to live in a pesticide free environment, but until we can achieve a pest management system that works without chemicals, we need to act within current limitations.

The legislation which we are introducing today seeks to bring order to the chaos created by the implementation of the Delaney clause. The bill establishes a single negligible risk standard for both raw and processed commodities, and gives EPA the flexibility in defining negligible risk in light of evolving science.

The consideration of benefits to consumers derived from food which has necessarily been treated with pesticides will also be a factor. While the public reasonably demands that food with residue should not cause cancer, it also demands that the fruits and vegetables be free from unwanted pest damage. These two concerns should be considered in tandem.

This Federal standard would also be uniformly applied on a national basis. Knowing that the failed "big green" initiative in California would have made any national standard obsolete, I think it is important that we provide adequate preemption in this regard.

Other important provisions of the bill streamline the pesticide cancellation process to ensure that cancerous pesticides are taken off the market, facilitates the development of integrated pest management techniques, and encourages harmonization with international food safety standards.

I want to conclude that providing flexibility in the ability to set priorities and establish risk, evaluating the benefits which result, and ap-

plying reasonable tolerances which accurately reflect the pesticide application process does not preclude us from imposing very stringent controls. We need to take advantage of the recent advances in technology not to react to an unreasonable fear of risk, but to accurately measure how pesticides can serve a necessary purpose without affecting consumer health.

As C. Everett Koop, the former Surgeon General, testified in the last Congress, "There is no scientific evidence showing that residues from the lawful application of pesticides to food have ever caused illness or death." Americans demand a plentiful, affordable, and edible food supply, and one that is safe. To date, that is what has been offered. Without an effective repeal of the Delaney clause, that food supply is in jeopardy. I urge my colleagues to join us in pursuing a rational response to the current crisis in the implementation of food safety standards.

#### TRIBUTE TO KATHY KITCHEN

#### HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Kathy Kitchen on being named the 1992 Outstanding Businessperson of the Year by the Creve Coeur, MO, Chamber of Commerce.

Kathy Kitchen has made innumerable contributions to the St. Louis area business community. She is the vice president of the central region of Boatman National Bank, and is a past president of the Creve Coeur-Olivette Chamber of Commerce. Ms. Kitchen has encouraged businesses to take an active role in the community and has challenged the business community to voluntarily contribute to and support economic development programs to enhance the viability of the community.

Mr. Speaker, Kathy Kitchen is a role model for our future business leaders.

LAURENCE A. WHITE, JR., POET,  
FRIEND OF VETERANS

#### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to a man who has unselfishly given of himself and his talents to his fellow Americans for many years. It is with great pride that we honor Laurence A. White, Jr., a man who has touched the lives of many with his compassion and human spirit.

Laurence A. White, Jr., served in Vietnam from December 1969 to May 1971, with MACV Saigon. He was awarded the Joint Service Commendation Medal and the Army Commendation Medal, among other awards, during his service to our country. Since leaving the military, Larry has used his talents in the mental health field to help many returning

troops begin the process of dealing with their experiences in the war.

Larry was instrumental in forming the movement to say "good bye and good luck" to those Americans leaving to serve their country in Operation Desert Storm. He also spent many happy hours at Westover Air Force Base welcoming home our troops while Operation Patriot Home was in progress.

Mr. White's life and concerns have always been with the military forces of the United States. His poetry reflects his concern for all of mankind. He has written several pieces which were distributed to the troops returning from the gulf war. Through his poetry and love of fellow man, Larry has touched the lives of many U.S. war veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Laurence A. White, Jr., for his undying love and compassion for mankind. During the 10th anniversary of the Vietnam Memorial, Larry gave us the gift of a truly moving poem. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues and all Americans to never forget the sacrifices of the veterans of the Vietnam war.

I submit the words of Laurence A. White, Jr., in order to provide us all with the inspiration to go forth and open our hearts to the human condition as he has so many times in the past.

NOVEMBER 11, 1991: The Wall

(By Laurence A. White, Jr., Vietnam veteran, 1969-71)

The night is slowly waning to the dawn  
As shadowed figures move so silently  
While man has always gazed and dreamt upon

The stars to chart his course to destiny.  
A ghostly morning mist prevailed the mall  
As if it stood on sentry duty bound,  
Commanded by an unknown force that called  
This Legion of immortal souls around.

The first of morning's sun illuminates  
This massive blackened form that it reveals,  
So those who gather here may contemplate  
The tragedy of life and its ordeals.

The glistening dew upon the marble's face  
Collected down a path across the grain,  
Like mortal tears that fall and leave a trace  
Of sadness and of sorrow that remains.

This phantom mist moved slow and cautiously  
Before the marble walls that were ahead,  
Prepared to wait for those who desperately  
Would come to seek some comfort from the dead.

#### COLUMN II

A long procession solemn in its thoughts  
Reflecting on a time that went before,  
Remember those that lived and loved and fought  
In Vietnam a conflict versus war.

Like jungle paths that hid the enemy  
And camouflaged them in the shadows well,  
They walk this path and face uncertainty  
Confronting what happened in that Hell.

Their minds into the dark abyss descends  
Fearful of the past they've never shown,  
And to the dead have come to make amends  
For having been the ones who made it home.

In youth they had such promises and dreams  
Then war engulfed their lives in endless strife,  
Where death would wait and stalk the battle scenes

To gather up the souls that fell from life.  
So now this wall becomes their own crusade  
Where courage has been found to meet the quest,  
The grail has been a sacred promise made  
To not forget their comrades gone to rest.

#### COLUMN III

With anxious eyes that search both high and low  
Until at last the one they seek appears,  
One trembling hand will touch each letter slow

The other hand will wipe away the tears.  
For many it is hard to look upon  
Reflecting marble walls that bear the names,  
Of those whose lives were sacrificed and gone

Consumed by the war, the fuel that fed its flames.  
Their tears will mingle with a million more  
Who've come with heavy hearts and years of grief,  
To realize the price they paid for war  
While viewing endless rows in disbelief.

Mementoes of the past are left behind  
As tokens of a life that none may share,  
Each object is preserved and will remind  
That someone still remembers them and cares.  
The wounds are deep that time may never heal  
In spite of what they do to be content,  
For many still deny what they can feel  
And nightmares in their sleep do not relent.

#### COLUMN IV

The long dark shadows of the matrix looms  
Above these weary minds before the wall,  
While images that died have been exhumed  
In memories of the past that are recalled.

Emotions are like rivers running deep  
Where anger and resentment are disguised,  
Beneath a calm expression they may keep  
Whatever peace and dignity is prized.

And yet there is no way they can expel  
These visions of the past that are composed,  
The shadows that have cloaked them are dispelled  
And years of hidden sorrows are exposed.

For here is where tormented souls dwell  
Before the names of thousands bound by death,  
Where distant battles thundered and men fell  
Who spoke a last goodbye with dying breath.

While souls immortal patiently stand by  
Invisible and summoned on command,  
To comfort and console the ones who cry  
Whose lives were shattered in an ancient land.

#### COLUMN V

And now they are betrayed while standing there  
As feelings deep within no longer hide,  
Beyond the marble walls an image stares  
Reflecting back at them along their side.

And in those eyes they've looked into before  
They see a world beyond their own illusion,  
Together they are buddies just once more  
Fighting to survive in war's confusion.

So long ago abandoned now it seems  
By causes they defended in their youth,  
When freedom's cry was forged in bloody streams  
By those who all too quickly learned the truth.

Whatever they now hold within their hearts  
Or secret words they whisper in a prayer,

They travel by themselves to worlds apart  
To reconstruct their lives in disrepair.  
And in some way they come to realize  
That each had served a purpose in His plan,  
While questions they still ask have been denied  
The answers they would need to understand.

## COLUMN VI

The will of God had long ago conscribed  
This mighty Army destined for that war,  
And on the walls of Heaven He inscribed  
Their names and epitaphs forevermore.  
It was a time of darkness and dissent  
The fruit of life with bitterness would yield,  
Such ridicule from those who never went  
To walk among the paddies in the field.  
Their nation called them forth and they replied  
Though undermined by principles of men,  
Who sent them into war to live or die  
Expecting more than they should ask of them.  
Unlike the past when men came home to cheers  
They suffered most by those who cast their blame,  
The sounds they heard were filled with angry jeers  
Which left their valiant deeds to lie in shame.  
Though words are spoken now to make amends  
They do not end the pain forever near,  
Like thousands of lost voices that can send  
A message that is powerful and clear.

## COLUMN VII

That death has brought them here and edified  
The lives of those whose souls now consecrate,  
This place where life and death can testify  
To all that is of war that men create.  
To think of those still lost within their minds  
And those who suffered long and joined the dead,  
Of those among the missing left to find  
Who face more years of loneliness ahead.  
While others who in silence self-imposed  
Have kept their feelings carefully inside,  
And honors they were given since disposed  
Along with all their dreams that quickly died.  
To know this wall is more than most surmise  
Where life and death together come to meet,  
Where dignity and honor can arise  
Like victory from the ashes of defeat.  
Where those who carried guilt would feel a touch  
From others who assured their right to live,  
And they could offer comfort just as much;  
That there was nothing comrades need forgive.

## COLUMN VIII

But from those costly lessons of the past  
Where words were sometimes spoken to deceive,  
They each must have the wisdom now to cast  
The knowledge they have received.  
They are themselves the master of the helm  
The captain of the ship, they set to sea,  
To dock on either land or Heaven's realm  
Where each one will come to face their destiny.  
So to our dead these monuments we build  
That those who pass before we'll not forget,

When many lives are offered some are killed  
And war is something all men will regret.  
They linger for a time and then reflect  
And look upon the wall a second more,  
They see themselves in youth and recollect  
The innocence they had before the war.  
And from the very start right to the end  
It was for them a place where they belonged,  
Before the rows of comrades and their friends  
Who found a cause and purpose to be strong.

## COLUMN IX

The tapestry of life has many threads  
Where war and peace forever are combined,  
And those of life are woven with the dead  
The past and present's future are entwined.  
And though the wall is blacker than the night  
Their names are like the stars we dream upon,  
By which to chart a course towards the light  
And find a safer haven in the dawn.  
Horizons now are dimmed with azure gold  
The stars in God's dominion soon appear,  
The air is slightly chilled but none are cold  
Warmed by all the love that's gathered here.  
Ascending now as day begins to fade  
Filled with greater comfort than they've known,  
For they have touched the grail of their crusade;  
Remembered those who never made it home.  
And when they reach the point where they began  
The voices from the wall rise up to tell,  
That all were unsung heroes of this land  
And each had served their country very well.

## COLUMN X

To some the "Wall" is just another place  
That represents a war and those who died,  
While others find this monument and space  
More than polished stones with names inscribed.  
A youthful mind created more it seems  
Than those of greater fame would have believed,  
A "Wall" that can reflect forgotten dreams  
And pieces of men's lives could be retrieved.  
This mighty form of simple lines they see  
Contains a force from which no one can hide,  
Before this "Wall" their spirits are set free  
And they can reach beyond the other side.  
The veil of night descends upon the ground,  
A hazy evening mist conceals the mall;  
Immortal Legions guard without a sound  
And keep eternal watch before the "Wall".  
One parting lance and then a last salute  
With honor and respect for those who've gone;  
The dead have offered peace more absolute  
Than any they could win in Vietnam!

## INTRODUCTION OF GRAZING REFORM BILL

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, the management of domestic livestock grazing on the Nation's

western public rangelands is overdue for reform.

For several years, the House of Representatives has approved proposals to raise grazing fees and to make other needed changes in the policies of the past, and Secretary Babbitt has expressed interest in considering changes in grazing fees and other aspects of management of the public rangelands.

In the spirit of these proposals, I am today introducing a bill entitled the "Public Rangeland Grazing Reform Act of 1993." This bill addresses several important aspects of rangeland management, including, but not limited to, grazing fees.

The bill would replace the present formula used for setting western grazing fees with a fair-market standard based squarely on a 1986 report from the Interior and Agricultural Departments.

This change is needed because the present formula for setting grazing fees is fatally flawed. It keeps grazing fees lower than the prices private parties are able to obtain, through the open market, for forage, and has resulted in keeping fees at levels that do not enable the land-managing agencies even to recover the costs of managing the public range.

The present fee formula has resulted in fees that are far below what many States or other governmental bodies receive for grazing on their lands—lands which in many cases are indistinguishable in character and quality from the Federal lands with which they are intermixed.

As the General Accounting Office [GAO] has noted, the present fee formula begins with an intentionally very low base. That base is then adjusted in ways that double-count factors related to ranchers' costs and that so magnify those factors that they dominate the outcome of calculations under the formula.

The result of this is to artificially depress the fees, as shown by GAO's calculation, that in constant dollars the 1991 western grazing fee—which was higher than 1992's or this year's—had decreased by 15 percent over the last 10 years while private grazing prices had increased by 17 percent.

The alternative formula in my bill is the same one for which the House voted in 1991 and 1992. However, the bill differs in several important ways from the provisions approved by the House in the past.

First, the bill would make the full fair-market fee effective at the start of the next grazing year, rather than providing for a phase-in period.

Second, under the bill the same fee formula would apply to the western national grasslands—managed by the Forest Service—as to national forests and BLM-managed public lands. Last year, responding to requests of grazers on the national grasslands, the administration acted to make grassland fees similar to those charged for grazing on national forests in Western States; my bill maintains that relationship.

Another notable difference is that my bill would authorize implementation of a program enabling grazing permittees to qualify for lower fees by carrying out measures to improve the condition and biological diversity of affected range and riparian ecosystems.

Such programs are sometimes referred to as "incentive-based" systems, because they are intended to provide an incentive for grazing permittees to actively assist in improving rangeland conditions. Secretary Babbitt has indicated that the administration is interested in exploring the possibility of implementing such a program, and I look forward to working with him and with Secretary Espy on this matter.

To more closely link grazing management to overall rangeland planning and management, the bill also would reduce the standard term of grazing permits from 10 to 5 years.

To give an incentive for increased cooperation between grazing permittees and State natural resource and wildlife agencies, the bill would authorize permittees, in cooperation with such agencies, to put allotment forage on a nonuse status for livestock, making it available for conservation or wildlife enhancement—with grazing fees being waived during the nonuse period—without losing the priority for a new or renewed grazing permit.

The bill also would make some other desirable changes in current law relating to range management. It would abolish the present grazing advisory boards, which lack a statutory basis and consolidate their advisory functions with those of the existing multiple-use advisory councils provided for by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, or FLPMA, which is BLM's Organic Act.

Local grazing advisory boards were first established to assist with the implementation of the Taylor Grazing Act shortly after its enactment in 1934. FLPMA provided for them to continue in existence until December 31, 1985, when they were to end along with the fee formula established, on a trial basis, by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act [PRIA]. However, the executive branch took it upon itself to thwart congressional intent by issuance of an Executive order mandating continued application of the PRIA fee formula and by secretarial orders continuing the boards.

Unlike the multiple-use advisory councils mandated by law, these grazing boards represent only one user group, namely, grazers. They have been the embodiment of the excessive political influence that this user group has too often been able to exert over decisions about public rangeland management.

Furthermore, these boards have been provided with funding derived from a share of the very grazing fees that their members pay. Ostensibly, these are to be used for bettering range conditions—to the benefit of the grazers, among others—but in fact at least some of these funds have gone for other purposes, including for lobbying Congress about grazing fees, and in at least one instance last year, a grazing board voted to divide its accumulated grazing fees rebates—some \$200,000—among the grazing permittees, to use for any purpose, no strings attached.

My bill would redirect the shared portion of grazing fee receipts to the counties and other local governments with jurisdiction over the areas where the fees originate, and provide that these funds could be used for any general governmental purpose but not for lobbying Congress or for litigation related to the management of grazing on the public rangelands.

The bill would also change the way the national Government uses the part of the graz-

ing-fee receipts that is retained by the Treasury. Under current law, these funds are earmarked for appropriations for range improvements—which in practice has largely meant things like fencing or stock-watering ponds that are for the direct benefit primarily of the grazing permittees. My bill would broaden the uses of the retained Federal share of grazing receipts to include restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, restoration and improved management of riparian areas, and better grazing management through implementation of applicable land-management plans and such activities as range monitoring and enforcement of grazing allotment requirements.

As has been made clear by oversight activities and reports of the General Accounting Office, there is an acute need for increases in agency resources for grazing management and for range investments. These changes can benefit all parties, including grazers—for example, better management of riparian areas—which the bill would assist—often means increases in grazable forage, as well as in fish and wildlife resources and water quantity and quality.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, my bill includes provisions to close loopholes in the current law against subleasing of grazing permits. Subleasing is the practice of permittees in allowing other parties to use the forage made available under a BLM or Forest Service grazing permit, in return for a payment not to the land's owners—the American people—but to the grazing permittee tenant. Studies by the General Accounting Office and others have demonstrated that grazing permittees, through this illegal practice, can charge others many times the grazing fee that the permittees pay to the national Government. This demonstrates that the current grazing fee formula—which my bill would replace—keeps fees below their market value, and therefore moving to a more realistic fee formula should lessen the illegal profits available through subleasing. Nonetheless, the prohibitions against subleasing should be tightened, which my bill does through provisions that previously were included in the BLM reauthorization bill (H.R. 1096) that was passed by the House during the last Congress but on which congressional action was not completed.

Mr. Speaker, the linked questions of grazing fees and range management are far from new. The Forest Service has been charging fees for grazing on national forest lands since 1906. Fees for grazing on public lands now managed by the Bureau of Land Management date from enactment of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934. There never has been complete agreement about how these fees should be set.

Debates over grazing fees threatened to prevent the enactment of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. As a compromise, section 401 of that act called for a joint study of the issue by the Agriculture and Interior Departments, and froze grazing fees for the 1977 grazing year pending that study.

After the study was completed, a further moratorium on changes was imposed by Public Law 95-321, signed by President Carter in July 1978. That was followed by enactment of

the Public Rangelands Improvements Act in October 1978.

The Public Rangelands Improvement Act [PRIA], established a formula for setting grazing fees, to be used during a 7-year trial period, and mandated a further study of alternatives and a report to Congress, with recommendations, by December 31, 1985. The expectation was that the 99th Congress then would act on this subject.

The study was done and the report was submitted, but the Reagan administration did not make any recommendations about how grazing fees should be established once the PRIA formula expired.

Despite extensive discussions involving members of the Interior Committee and also Members of the other body, the 99th Congress did not complete action on grazing fees, and the PRIA fee formula expired with no legislation in place to govern grazing fees in 1986 and subsequent years.

After the expiration of the PRIA formula, in February 1986, President Reagan issued an Executive order which called for continued use of that formula, with a floor fee of \$1.35 per AUM, the fee at that time. That order is still in effect.

In recent years, competing bills have been introduced—some, to statutorily enact the Reagan Executive order and some to replace it with a new statutory basis for setting grazing fees. Extensive subcommittee hearings have been held on these proposals in recent years, and the House has debated and acted several times on this matter.

The current formula should have been allowed to die at the end of 1985, as originally provided by PRIA, and Congress should have enacted a formula producing fees more equitable as compared with prices paid for grazing on other lands, and more fair to the taxpayers who are the owners of the public lands. Certainly, the time has come to give it a decent burial and to replace it with something better, as my bill would do.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I am introducing today is intended to assist in achieving long-overdue reform of the management of the Nation's natural resources, including the resources of the public rangelands. I hope to have the cooperation of the administration in actively pursuing this and other legislative initiatives dealing with natural resource issues.

#### THE LAKE TAHOE BASIN NATIONAL FOREST ACT

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that today marks the 20th anniversary of the creation of the U.S. Forest Service's Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. To celebrate, I am introducing legislation to create the Lake Tahoe Basin National Forest.

One need only gaze across Lake Tahoe's crystal blue water to understand why this spectacular and beautiful basin holds a special place in my heart. Located high in the Sierra

Mountains, Lake Tahoe's pure water, white sandy beaches, and fresh mountain air attract visitors from the world over.

The Lake Tahoe area boasts over 30 snow skiing resorts, numerous hiking and biking trails, water-skiing and swimming. Nature enthusiasts come year-round to enjoy all the lake has to offer. Protection of the basin's beauty and resources has long been a priority of those living in and around the lake.

I introduce this legislation for two very important reasons: enhancement of Lake Tahoe's identity and enhancement of Lake Tahoe's preservation.

On April 1, 1973, the U.S. Forest Service [USFS] established the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit in an effort to recognize the basin's need to speak with one clear voice. Until this time, U.S. forest management consisted of three separate National Forests, the Eldorado, Tahoe, and Toiyabe, and was administered by separate Forest Service Regions, San Francisco and Ogden. Management inconsistencies resulted in an overlapping bureaucratic morass and added to the environmental degradation of the basin. Although creation of the Management Unit somewhat streamlined the bureaucracy, today's unit is still comprised of separate national forests and continues to be laden with duplicative administration.

My Lake Tahoe Basin National Forest Act would designate National Forest System lands within the current Management Unit boundary as a new and separate National Forest. Passage of my bill will enhance the Forest Service's ability to tackle the many pressing issues in the basin, such as watershed restoration and erosion control, land acquisition, recreation and vegetative enhancement, and protection. In addition, my bill eliminates confusion with the public and others concerning National Forest status; provides proper identity of National Forest lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin; improves marketability of the basin's natural assets; enhances credibility and recognition of the Forest Service presence; and reduces administrative costs by eliminating unnecessary duplication of separate USFS administrations.

Designation of the Basin's National Forest lands as a separate national forest would enhance the area's distinction as a separate entity, and bring the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit into alignment with the rest of the system, no longer just a subset of existing Forests. In so doing, the Forest Service could better identify Lake Tahoe's special resources which are of national significance and deserving of recognition.

Further, official designation as a national forest would relieve the Lake Tahoe basin management unit from the stigma of being a temporary administrative body. Thus, the Forest Service's credibility within the basin would be strengthened, lending credence to the Lake Tahoe Area.

Administratively, a separate national forest name for the basin management unit would also standardize the Forest Service image on publications, brochures and maps pertaining to the basin, thus improving the marketability of Lake Tahoe's natural assets.

Also administratively, National Forest status for the basin lands would simplify record-

keeping procedures related to maintenance of land status records by eliminating administrative inefficiencies associated with land records, timber receipts reporting, and other matters tied to legal status.

The bill is consistent with the Burton-Santini Act, which, as mentioned before, provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands for the restoration and protection of watersheds in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Designation of the unit as a national forest would underscore the national significance of the area.

And please keep in mind, the amount and distribution of timber receipt moneys to the affected counties in Nevada and California will not be affected by the designation. Section 4(c) is designed to maintain the proportion of the 25 percent receipt fund received by each of the counties with the El Dorado, Tahoe, and Toiyabe National Forests.

I would like to point out that there are a number of tough issues facing the basin today. Passage of my legislation can only help facilitate appropriate solutions.

The Lake Tahoe Basin is one of the Nation's most beautiful and diverse natural resources. I am pleased to announce this legislation and will work toward its passage and continued protection of the lake.

#### FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleagues, Mr. LEHMAN and Mr. ROWLAND in introducing the Food Quality Protection Act of 1993. This legislation is a needed measure to modernize the U.S. antiquated food safety laws and to ensure the continued integrity of this country's food supply.

We Americans are blessed with the most reliable, most safe, most affordable food supply system in the world. Unfortunately, developments in science and technology have outpaced the laws governing our food supply resulting in some confusion with the public. Today's legislation will remove any suspicion about the integrity of our food supply by updating our food safety laws to reflect the state of modern science.

This legislation strikes a delicate balance. It recognizes the importance of preserving our ability to produce a safe and abundant food supply. It does not compromise on safety, but insists that the evaluation of risk be based upon real world circumstances. It will ensure prompt regulatory action to protect the public health, while at the same time ensuring that emotion does not win out over good science.

I am pleased to note that joining me today in the introduction of this bill is a bipartisan majority of the members of the two committees of primary jurisdiction. This sends a strong message that the Congress will address this issue with common sense.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JOHN ROBERT ALLEN

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a fine gentleman and a great educator in southern Illinois, Dr. John R. Allen, 45, of Carbondale, who died Tuesday, March 30, 1993, at St. Joseph Memorial Hospital in Murphysboro.

Funeral services will be at noon Friday, April 2, 1993, at the St. Andrews Catholic Church in Murphysboro. Burial will be in Pleasant Grove Memorial Park in Murphysboro.

I knew John as an individual who had a great compassion for people. His students and faculty always came first. As a friend remarked, "He would rather put money into people than into things like desks and computers."

A Carbondale native, Professor Allen was a three-degree graduate of Southern Illinois University. He joined the faculty as an assistant professor in 1977, after completing his doctoral degree in education. He became chairman of the department of recreation at SIU-C in 1983.

Professor Allen also served as public relations coordinator for the College of Education. In this capacity, he coordinated the college's annual telephone fund-raising drive, increasing pledges four-fold in the process. He also started an alumni scholarship and instituted the Alumni Hall of Fame. He has been named the college's 1993 alumni service award winner. Formal announcement of this award will be part of the college's commencement ceremonies in May.

As a teacher, Professor Allen had a special interest in coursework dealing with play behavior, the philosophy of leisure and the department recognized his skill as an educator, selecting him as its outstanding teacher on four separate occasions.

Much of Professor Allen's research dealt with handicapped people and leisure activities. In 1981, he and colleague Terry Kinney developed for the U.S. Department of Education's Rehabilitation Services Administration a model for communities to use in helping the disabled take part in recreational activities.

His interest in this subject extended beyond the university.

He played an active role in the region's Special Olympics for 7 years, serving as president from 1975 to 1976. He served on the board of the Carbondale Park District from 1989 to 1992.

He also helped the communities of Dowell, Litchfield, Oblong, Mount Olive and Zeigler design recreation centers and develop the leisure activities that would take place there.

Professor Allen had been a member of the National Parks and Recreation Association, the Illinois Parks and Recreation Association (serving a 2-year stint as associate editor of the association's magazine) and the Mid-America Community Education Council, where he served both as a representative and as a board member. He also was a member of Phi Delta Kappa, an honorary education society.

Mr. Speaker, southern Illinois has lost a fine gentleman and great educator, and we all mourn his loss.

# LEGISLATION TO REPEAL A CAP ON PHYSICAL THERAPY

**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, during this period of crisis in our Nation's health care system, I ask that my colleagues consider an incremental change that will improve the quality and accessibility of health care to the American people. Today, I am introducing legislation to repeal a cap, one which is arbitrary, unfair, and overregulated, on services provided to Medicare beneficiaries by physical therapists and occupational therapists in independent practice.

Currently, section 1833(g) of the Social Security Act limits to \$750 per year the coverage of therapy services a Medicare beneficiary can receive from a physical therapist or occupational therapist in independent practice. My legislation would eliminate the limit by repealing section 1833(g).

There are three reasons why the limit must be repealed. First, as Congress and the administration look to expand access to health care, this provision is a major barrier to older and disabled Americans in need of therapy services.

Once Medicare beneficiaries reach the \$750 limit, they must either discontinue medically necessary care, pay for services out of pocket, or continue Medicare reimbursed care in another setting. With the current shortage of physical and occupational therapists, the services are not available in all settings—especially those in rural areas and inner cities.

This inequity is of particular concern in rural areas. In October 1990 the Department of Health and Human Services report to Congress on health personnel shortages found a majority of States, including my State of New Mexico, reporting a severe shortage of physical therapists. The report states that "shortages were especially severe in rural areas, where many rural counties have no access to physical therapy services whatsoever." The \$750 limit is especially burdensome on the elderly in rural areas where access to other providers of therapy services is severely limited if available at all.

Second, the limit does not allow a level playing field for all health care providers. It only applies to one type of provider, independent practicing therapists. It does not apply to outpatient therapy provided in hospitals, physicians' offices, or other settings.

The third reason for repealing the \$750 yearly limit is that the Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA] now reimburses the services of these therapists under Medicare's physician fee schedule. The limit, coupled with the fact that the services of these therapists are already under Medicare's physician fee schedule, creates a dual regulatory burden on physical and occupational therapists in independent practice, precisely the type of regu-

latory overkill that we are trying to reform in our system. This duplication serves only to disrupt the medically necessary care that is needed by our Medicare beneficiaries.

Physical and occupational therapists are caring individuals who take responsibility for their profession. The Congressional Budget Office [CBO] estimated that there would be a 5 year cost of \$72 million associated with eliminating the cap. To reduce the cost, physical and occupational therapists devised a payment mechanism. This bill included a provision to apply a 5-percent reduction in payments for nonparticipating Medicare suppliers such as physical and occupational therapists. Currently, this 5-percent reduction is only applicable for nonparticipating physicians. Physical and occupational therapists are willing to accept this reduction given that these savings benefit Medicare patients who need their services. I feel strongly that the addition of this mechanism to offset the cost of the bill shows the dedication and commitment of these therapists to the patients they serve.

Physical therapists and occupational therapists are willing to work to expand access while recognizing the fiscal constraints of the Medicare program. My legislation would allow patients in need of physical and occupational therapy to receive these services without having to face the possibility of terminating treatment early, or continuing treatment elsewhere, because of a predetermined limit on Medicare reimbursement. I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this vital legislation which assures our citizens access to these critically needed services.

**HAROLD CHERNOCK, PUBLIC SERVANT**

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a man who has been a dedicated public servant for over 30 years. It is with pride that we honor Harold Chernock, a man that has always exhibited a willingness to genuinely seek a practical solution to controversial issues.

In 1914, Harold's father traveled to the United States from Russia and settled in the city of Springfield, MA. Shortly thereafter, he sent for his family, but war broke out in Europe and his wife and children were unable to join him for 8 years.

Harold was 10 years old when he arrived in America in 1922. Six years later, when his father became ill, Harold became responsible for his parents, three sisters, and his brother. Faced with these circumstances, Harold was forced to leave school, and began to work full time in a local butcher shop.

Mr. Chernock opened the Crown Koshier Supermarket with his partners in August 1953 and operated the business until its closing in 1979. In 1947 he married the former Harriet Glickman and had two sons, David and Barry. Today Harold is the proud grandfather of four: Rebecca, Jason, Elena, and Amy.

Harold was appointed to the Springfield License Commission in 1961, and was made

chairman in 1968. Mr. Chernock retired from the License Commission in June of 1992 after 31 years of service. Throughout his tenure, Harold worked arduously to insure fair and equitable treatment for both the beverage industry and the general public. His actions were always in the best interests of the city. Mr. Chernock also served as president of Kesser Israel Synagogue from 1969 to 1992, as a member of the board of trustees of the Jewish Foundation of Greater Springfield, and was a founding member of the Springfield Vaad Hakashruth.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Mr. Harold Chernock for his commitment to his family and to the people of Springfield. Harold is a man who has never backed away from tough situations. Since his days as a young man through his retirement, he has let his love for his family and commitment to his community be his guide. Mr. Speaker, today we honor Mr. Harold Chernock, a man who was a model public servant who served the citizens of Springfield admirably.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY**

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, last year, my National Academy of Science, Space, and Technology Scholarship Program was enacted into law. It was authorized under the higher education reauthorization measure (Public Law 102-325) and appropriated funding under the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education appropriations measure for fiscal year 1993 (Public Law 102-394).

The scholarship program was derived from my concept of a National Academy of Science, Space, and Technology—a free-standing academy like West Point. I am introducing legislation, today, to move back toward the concept of a national academy.

First, I would like to describe my scholarship program as presently authorized. I will then follow up by explaining how the program outlined in my newly introduced legislation builds on and, at the same time, departs from the scholarship program concept.

My scholarship program calls on the Secretary of Education, after consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation [NSF], to establish a National Academy of Science, Space, and Technology Advisory Board. The Advisory Board is made up of a broadly representative group of scientists, engineers, educators, and businessmen representing high technology industries.

Under the program, scholarships are awarded by competitive exam to the top scoring college-bound student in each congressional district that plans to study science, mathematics, or engineering. The Advisory Board is responsible for designing the national exam and administering it. It is afforded the option of choosing among existing national exams, rather than designing an exam, to determine scholarship recipients.

The Advisory Board is also responsible for certifying the top 10 scorers in each district as

a way of recognizing the brightest students in these fields in each district, but only the top scorer would be awarded a scholarship.

The scholarship amount is for \$5,000 and is renewable for each year of undergraduate study as long as the student maintains a relatively high grade point average, is a full-time student, and continues to study math, science or engineering.

The scholarship recipient from each district is permitted to study at any university in the United States that offers the baccalaureate degree in science, mathematics, or engineering.

Upon graduation, students are required, as a condition of the receipt of the scholarship, to complete 4 years of service in a physical, life, or computer science, mathematics, or engineering related capacity in the employ of the United States or any corporation or other entity that is at least 50 percent owned by U.S. nationals, and which are engaged in scientific or engineering research or endeavor. A student who fails to complete the service obligation would have to pay the Federal Government back for the full amount of the scholarship awards plus interest. This repayment obligation could only be waived as is permitted under section 558 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 with respect to scholarships under subpart 1 of part D of title V.

The program is authorized at a level of \$2.2 million for fiscal year 1993 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1994 through 1997. It was appropriated \$2.1 million for fiscal year 1993.

The legislation that I introduced today amends the Excellence in Mathematics, Science, and Engineering Education Act of 1990 to establish the National Academy of Science, Space, and Technology at not less than six State universities and expands the scholarship program.

The National Academy Advisory Board would be renamed the Board of the National Academy of Science, Space, and Technology, since its authority, under this new legislation, would surpass that of an advisory role. It would be made up of the consortium described under the scholarship program as well as the presidents of six State universities that would become the Academy's member institutes.

It is the responsibility of the Board to select universities that will become member institutes of the Academy. Universities would have to submit an application to the Board if they want to participate in the program and, upon submission of the application, must be willing to provide room and board to students that will take part in the program. Members of the National Academy will be housed in their own dormitory or a certain section of a dormitory.

The board, in its selection process, must consider the following: First, the six universities chosen as member institutes are regional in scope; second, the six universities chosen are State schools with outstanding degree programs in mathematics, science, and engineering; and third, the six universities chosen meet uniform curriculum criteria set out by the Secretary of Education in conjunction with the Director of the NSF.

The board is also responsible for: First, paying the tuition of the students—such funding would be provided through an overall congress-

sional appropriation for the program; second, providing for placement of students at one of the member institutes; third, putting in place a program of postgraduate placement in required Government or private industry slots for graduating students; fourth, all previous responsibilities of the National Academy Advisory Board.

To become a student of the National Academy of Science, Space, and Technology, the student must: First, take the competitive exam administered by the board; second, be the top or second best scorer in each congressional district—this legislation provides full scholarships to the top two scorers in each congressional district, as opposed to \$5,000 scholarships to the top scorer; and third, must be willing to be placed at any of the locations of one of the member institutes—the board places students at each of the institutes, depending on where slots are open.

When a student graduates, he or she is known as a graduate of the National Academy of Science, Space, and Technology.

Under the legislation, if a student is a National Academy scholarship recipient under the presently authorized program and they maintain a certain GPA, he or she has the option to remain at the university they chose under the original program or he or she can choose to phase into the new program and be placed at one of the member institutes.

An appropriation of \$9 million is authorized for this part of the program in fiscal year 1993 to pay the tuition of students participating in the program and for administrative costs of the board.

My legislation also requires the Administrator of the General Services Administration to construct an administrative building to house the headquarters of the National Academy of Science, Space, and Technology. Mr. Les Cochran, president of Youngstown State University, has generously offered to provide the land for the construction of the academy's administrative offices at no cost to the Federal Government. Therefore, the legislation stipulates that the administrative building should be built in the Greater Youngstown-Warren, OH, area.

I have been in touch with various organizations and university presidents about my proposal. For instance, the president of Georgia Tech, Pat Crecine, found the program to be innovative and offered to testify at a congressional hearing in support of it.

Mr. Speaker, American students are consistently ranked below their foreign counterparts in math and science achievements. Moreover, it has been projected by the National Science Foundation that there will be a substantial shortage of scientists and engineers in the United States by the year 2000. These facts are distressing.

In order for America to regain the edge in global competition, the United States must produce enough citizens that are well-skilled in the math, science, and engineering fields and, at the same time, willing to use those skills to benefit this country. I believe that, because America's competitive future is tied to producing citizens that are well-skilled in these fields of study, the Federal Government has a significant role to play in providing a mechanism that will prevent shortages of citizens trained

in these fields. The best incentive the Federal Government can provide is scholarships and education.

I encourage all my colleagues to show your support for this legislation by cosponsoring it.

# HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER GOES OUT WITH A WHIMPER, NOT A BANG

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon, when the final gavel came down on that day's session of the 103d Congress, a little known congressional institution slipped quietly into oblivion. That institution was the House Select Committee on Hunger, which for 9 years had been the most important voice—and at times, the sole voice—for the poor and hungry of America and the world.

The Select Committee on Hunger was created by the House of Representatives in 1984. It addressed issues that were ignored or downplayed because they fell between the cracks of the eight House standing committees that had jurisdiction. It had not jurisdiction to rule on legislation, a point that its critics continually groused about, but could—and did—conduct hearings into hunger and malnutrition worldwide, review executive branch recommendations, and suggest legislation to the standing committees.

Looking back as one who served on the Select Committee on Hunger for many years, it seems ironic that Congress should choose this moment to eradicate this committee. When the Hunger Committee began working under its first chairman, the legendary Mickey Leland, neither Ethiopia nor Somalia were household words in the United States. Peering through the arrowslits of the cold war, American foreign aid policy was usually focused on military aid, or given only to strategic allies. The patient, diligent work of the Hunger Committee brought these and other catastrophes to Congress, and thence to the American people.

What made the Hunger Committee remarkable was that its domestic and international mandates were always treated with equal importance. It worked on a bipartisan assumption that a hungry child in Appalachia or Eritrea were equally deserving attention and help. Committee members would travel to New York's inner city one week, and to southern Sudan the next.

Underlying this policy was a deeper assumption, one still being nurtured in our country. A rancher in Montana is willing to see his tax money go to a homeless family in New York because he accepts them as Americans, as part of his community. The Hunger Committee, and those who supported its work, extended this premise to see people in the Third World as members of our world community as well. This is the rationale for the American force in Somalia. And, more important, an implicit understanding of this principle explains the near-total support from the American people for our actions there.

The demise of the Hunger Committee does not mean the end of this new era. It owes its

death more to symbolic cost-cutting in Congress than to any change of heart, in fact, the Hunger Committee had the smallest budget of any committee in Congress. What, however, will arise to take its place?

The United Nations will take up some of this responsibility, if the United States allows it to. In troubled areas such as Afghanistan and the Balkans the United Nations continues to be unable to act on its own, but it possesses—in the form of UNICEF, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, and other organizations—the ability to be a publicizer of worldwide crisis, and a channel for help. Nongovernmental organizations, such as CARE and to the International Rescue Committee, also offer important domestic resources for channeling American assistance.

Most important, however, is that we not allow the same narrowness of focus which led to the elimination of the Hunger Committee, to erode our new-found feelings of obligation to the world at large. Already, popular pressure for budget-cutting has made it impossible for Congress to properly reauthorize foreign aid legislation. The post-cold war era may lead to a new internationalism based on expanded community, or to a narrow focus on our own domestic problems. Sadly, one of our most important forces for responsible internationalism has already fallen.

#### PAY EQUITY IN THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

**HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to establish a Commission on Employment Discrimination in the legislative branch. This proposal, which I first introduced in the 99th Congress, would direct the Commission to identify and work toward eliminating wage discrimination in the legislative branch.

The wage gap existing between women's and men's earnings and between the earnings of whites and people of color has remained constant for many years. In 1946, women earned 66 percent of men's wages. In 1991, almost 50 years later, women earned only 70 cents for every \$1 earned by men. Men of color also experience significant discrimination, with black men earning only 73 percent, and Hispanic men earning only 67 percent of the wages of white men.

According to a National Academy of Sciences report, between one-third and one-half of the wage disparities between men and women cannot adequately be explained by differences in experience, education, or other legitimate qualifications. Wage setting practices are affected by historical sex and race biases resulting in an undervaluation of work and low pay for women and people of color.

Women earn less even when they hold the same occupations as men. For instance in 1991, female nurses earned 10-percent less than male nurses, female managers earned 34-percent less than male managers, female college professors earned 20-percent less

than male professors, and female elementary school teachers earned 14-percent less than male elementary school teachers.

Wage discrimination exists despite the passage of the 1963 Equal Pay Act which made it illegal to pay women less than men for performing equal work. And it exists despite the 1964 Civil Rights Act which outlawed discrimination in employment and wages on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, and national origin.

It is important to understand the relationship between these two laws. The Equal Pay Act [EPA] guarantees equal pay for identical work. However, the EPA cannot begin to address the wage discrimination facing most women, since the majority of women do not work in the same jobs as men. Most women remain segregated in a small number of low-paying, dead-end jobs. Therefore, only the Civil Rights Act's broader prohibition of discrimination in employment and wages can reach these women.

In 1981, the Supreme Court clearly outlined the rights guaranteed by title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Title VII requires that equal pay be extended beyond identical work to include work of equal value—work requiring similar skill, effort, responsibility, and working conditions.

If title VII did not encompass this broad scope, a woman who is discriminatorily underpaid could obtain no relief—no matter how egregious the discrimination might be—unless her employer also employed a man in an equal job in the same establishment at a higher rate of pay.

The concept of pay equity, or equal pay for work of equal value, requires that wages be based on the responsibility, skill, effort, and working conditions required for a job, not on the basis of the sex or race of the individual who performs the job. Pay equity studies similar to the one in my legislation have been conducted in 22 States and the District of Columbia, with 20 States having made some pay equity adjustment, and 7 States having successfully completed full implementation of a pay equity plan.

The legislation I am introducing today has two major purposes: To identify the existence of discriminatory wage setting and personnel practices within the legislative branch as a whole, and the Library of Congress specifically; and, second, to develop a comprehensive plan for eliminating any inequities revealed.

My legislation would establish a 13-member, bipartisan Commission comprised of Members of Congress and representatives of labor and management in the Library of Congress. The Commission would hire an independent consultant to conduct a pilot study of compensation paid within and between job classifications in the Library of Congress, and analyze relevant personnel policies and practices. After that, the Commission would make specific recommendations for ensuring compliance with title VII of the Civil Rights Act and the policy objectives of the resolution. Following completion of the Library of Congress study, the Commission would develop a comprehensive plan for pay equity within the legislative branch. The Commission would have 18 months to complete the study and pay equity plan.

Earning a day's pay for a day's work is every person's right. Members of Congress must guarantee their own employees this same right by ensuring a compensation system not riddled with race or sex-based discrimination. Please join me in this effort by co-sponsoring this legislation to create a Commission on Employment Discrimination in the legislative branch.

#### SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill which would prohibit reprisals against employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs who institute employment discrimination complaints.

Later today, the House Veterans' Affairs Committee will report to the House a comprehensive bill, H.R. 1032, which changes the procedures for resolving employment discrimination and harassment grievances.

The bill I am now introducing was the genesis for an amendment I will offer to H.R. 1032 with Congressman LANE EVANS. The text of my statement, for the full committee markup, fully explains the critical need for the protection against reprisals provided in my new bill.

Mr. Speaker, I insert my statement from the Veterans' Affairs Committee in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### VA SEXUAL HARASSMENT

(Remarks by Representative Chris Smith)

Mr. Chairman, a victim of sexual harassment is entitled to an unfettered right to pursue a just remedy in a legal proceeding that is fair, balanced, comprehensive and competent.

The need for enactment of H.R. 1032 reflects both the belated recognition by society at large of the corrosive effects of sexual harassment on the victim and the demonstrated need to take decisive action to eradicate this abusive behavior and its demoralizing consequences with the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Commensurate with this Committee's ongoing oversight of VA policies and programs, it has become painfully clear that the VA's sexual harassment procedures are inadequate and in need of a legislative fix.

H.R. 1032 would:

Create an independent office—Office of Employment Discrimination Complaints Resolution [OEDCR]—in the VA to manage all employment discrimination and sexual harassment complaints;

Establish a specially trained staff of dedicated counselors to help resolve informal complaints;

Assign permanent investigators to OEDCR who will prepare reports on formal discrimination cases;

Appoint impartial administrative law judges who will conduct hearings and pass judgement on complaints; and

Provide for case review by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] or Federal court.

I listened carefully on Tuesday when Secretary Brown articulated the Clinton admin-

istration's opposition to H.R. 1032. While I respect their opinion, I was not persuaded. To suggest shelving this vital reform initiative, as the administration did on Tuesday, because these reforms would establish a different standard—a higher standard than which is in effect in other federal agencies—is, at best, weak.

This Committee—with our distinguished chairman and ranking member in the forefront—has chosen to lead. Hopefully other Federal agencies and their respective Congressional committees will follow.

Mr. Chairman, I was deeply moved by the testimony of Donna Grabarczyk, a full time health employee at Lyons Medical Center in New Jersey who appeared here last September.

Ms. Grabarczyk testified before Mr. Evans' subcommittee that she was sexually harassed both physically and verbally by the Chief of Fiscal Services, C.W. Lewis. The abuse, she said, led to a "feeling of revulsion, violation, and helplessness." She said, "neither my immediate supervisor, Mr. Metaxas, nor the next level of supervision, Mr. Kidd, expressed any insight or concern about me." She was told that Mr. Lewis "could not be fired" even though other women testified that they too were harassed by this man. Her testimony is a disturbing insight into a flawed process that begs correction.

"Mr. Joe Spencer Norris, the most recent investigator, advised me that I should just accept the fact that I was the scapegoat, 'that's the system' and I should 'give it up.'"

"I can't believe that Mr. Norris's advice is in the best interest of the women throughout the VA who have been victims of sexual harassment. The VA's transfer of habitual harassers from station to station promotes their aberrant behavior. It also provides the harasser an opportunity to continue illegal actions in a new climate among unsuspecting women. Stringent remedies are needed to modify this behavior. Rewarding harassers with disability retirements instead of removal sends out the message of a VA-wide practice of condoning this behavior."

Adding injury to injury, both Ms. Grabarczyk and her coworker who helped corroborate her allegations say they were further victimized by retaliations and reprisals.

In addition to cosponsoring this bill, I am pleased to be jointly offering an amendment with Mr. Evans that will ensure that VA employees are protected from retaliation by extension of the authority of title 7 of the Civil Rights Act, which defines reprisals as an unlawful employment practice.

Our amendment declares that nothing in H.R. 1032 supersedes the rights and remedies available to employees under title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Section 2000e-3 offers protection for those who "made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing \* \* \*"

Mr. Chairman, this amendment will build confidence in those VA employees who might need the services provided by H.R. 1032. I urge the Committee to adopt this amendment.

## THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ELK COUNTY, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the good citizens of Elk County, PA, in my district as they prepare to celebrate their 150th anniversary. It was on April 18, 1843, that the Pennsylvania State Legislature established Elk County as a result of a bill introduced by the Honorable James Lyle Gilis, the Patriarch of Elk County.

Elk County enjoys a rich and fascinating history which began hundreds of years before its formal founding. The Seneca Indians, one of the six tribes of the Iroquois Indians, were the first people to call this region home, and the ancient Susquehannocks are believed to have traveled extensively through the area. To this day, the people of Elk County share artifacts and folklore as a valuable reminder of those who first contributed to their heritage.

Exactly when the first pioneers ventured into Elk County is not certain. Beginning around 1787, the region saw a number of temporary visitors and passers-by, including surveyors and others who were attracted to the economic possibilities of the dense forests. The dangers and terrain of this area made settlement difficult, and thus it was not until 1810 that Amos Davis became Elk County's first permanent resident. At first, settlers depended upon the waterways as the most accessible method of travel until, in 1825, the State Legislature authorized the Smethport-Milesburg travel link. The link is now considered one of the keys to Elk County's settlement and development.

The early settlers subsisted with plenty of wild fruit, including grapes of tremendous size and plums. Hunting was vital to their survival, as the territory was rich in elk, deer, bear, wolves and foxes. In fact, Elk County takes its name from the animal which once resided there in large numbers. To this day, Pennsylvania's lone elk herd roams over the land of Elk and Cameron Counties.

At home, the pioneers were exceptionally talented quilters, potters, and clothiers, and quickly became expert blacksmiths and gunsmiths. Eventually, gardens were planted to provide for consistent crops, of which corn was one of the first.

By 1872, 29 years after its establishment, Elk County had taken on the shape which remains today. Those 29 years, however, represent a period of fluctuating boundaries that saw a give-and-take of land with McKean, Cameron, Clearfield, and Forest Counties. Today, Saint Marys, Johnsonburg, and Ridgway, the county seat, are the most populated towns in Elk County.

The vast forest which attracted settlers to Elk County provided the area with a lumber industry that still plays a key role in its economy today. Square timbers and lumber were rafted to Pittsburgh, Louisville, and New Orleans along the Clarion, Allegheny, and Ohio Rivers. Railroads also played a vital role in the development of the area, and made a tremendous contribution to the mining industry. Elk Coun-

ty's coal fields have supplied over 200 firms since the first mine opened in 1843. Manufacturing has also played a role in the economy, as has dairying, which is responsible for over half of all agriculture sales in the area.

Just as it was for the first inhabitants, hunting is still a valued part of the lives of Elk County's residents. Pennsylvania's first game lands were located in Jones and Benzinger Townships. This is just one example of how traditions are valued in Elk County, and how ties with the past have been maintained throughout its history.

Mr. Speaker, Elk County has always treasured its rich heritage. Through the dedication of the Elk County Historical Society and the area's proud residents, the fond memories of the past and present will be preserved for those who will celebrate the next 150 years. I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize Elk County's residents on this special occasion, and to offer them my best wishes on their 150th anniversary.

## A SALUTE TO BILLY G. GENAUST

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Billy Genaust, who recently retired from District 12 Illinois State Police near Effingham, after 38 years of service with that law enforcement agency. We thank him for his years of service and dedication to the citizens of District 12 and all of those whom he has served.

The following is Mr. Genaust's account of his proud and dedicated career:

### TROOPER RETIRES AFTER 38 YEARS

(By Billy G. Genaust)

On Oct. 16, 1954, Billy G. Genaust went to work at District 12 State Police, which is located south of Effingham on U.S. 45. On Dec. 31, 1992, he retired with 38 years, two months and 15 days.

During that time, many changes have taken place. When I went to work, there were only two people on duty in headquarters during a given shift. I would take the telephone calls and make the assignment, and the person working radio would take care of the dispatch and also radio repairs. We then had 36 police officers who worked two shifts, an 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and a 4 p.m. to midnight. We in the office worked three shifts, an 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., 4 p.m. to midnight and midnight to 8 a.m. We then covered 15 counties. On many occasions, I have assigned squad cars to handle accidents nearly 100 miles from Effingham in Hamilton and White counties.

When I started work, there were still members of the Shelton families and Charles Harris family living in the Fairfield area. These were remnants from the Shelton-Berger gang wars from earlier years, which was the only time in history in the United States where gangs actually used tanks and airplanes against each other.

One of our officers, a good friend of mine, grew up, went to school with, and knew the Shelton and Harris families well.

In the late 1950s, a sub-post was established at Albion in Edwards County, and with in-

creased workload and increased manpower, the sergeants were brought in to take over the desk operation. We then worked with the sergeants, which resulted in a more efficient operation, especially when something serious happened.

During the 38 years, I have received calls on almost everything, including many accidents, hazardous material spills, murders, rapes, abductions, lost persons, drownings, family disputes, drugs and many other problems. In addition, I was working when several police officers were shot. This included state police officers, city police officers and a sheriff. I was also working when Cathy Jo Harris was abducted and murdered near Newton and when Amy Shultz was abducted and murdered near Kell.

During these 38-plus years, the Illinois State Police and District 12 have been a good place to work. I have made many friends over the years, both within the Department of Law Enforcement and with those in the many department and agencies with which we have had contact. In my job, I had many contacts with the news media. I had many friends in the news media, and I enjoyed working with them over the many years. They are a great group of people.

As in all jobs and careers, there are low and high points. The low points in my job with the Illinois State Police were when two good friends, Trooper Frank Doris and Trooper Layton Davis, were shot and killed in the line of duty. I did have the satisfaction to be able to help during the search for and the apprehension of Trooper Davis' killers. I was also working when two other good friends, Trooper Terry Prince and Master Sgt. Kim Rhodes, were shot in the line of duty. Fortunately, these two incidents turned out much better, as both officers survived a near brush with death. The high points of my career were when then Director of Law Enforcement James Zagel presented me with my 30-year pin, when former Director of Law Enforcement Jeremy Margolas presented me with my 35-year pin, and recently when present Director of Law Enforcement Terrance W. Gainer presented me with a medallion and a letter of appreciation for my 38-plus years with law enforcement. This letter has been placed in a frame which is now on the wall of my den.

In leaving, I will miss the many good friends in the news media and the other various law enforcement agencies and departments, also my good friends at District 12 and throughout the Department of Law Enforcement. They will all be missed. The motto of the Illinois State Police is "Integrity, Service and Pride," and this is as I have found it to be during my 38-plus years with the department.

#### LEGISLATION INCREASING THE CHARITABLE MILEAGE EXPENSE DEDUCTION FOR USE OF AUTOMOBILES

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would correct a problem with the current mileage expense deduction provided to individuals who volunteer their services to charitable organizations. Volunteers often incur unreimbursed out-of-pocket

expenses when carrying out the exempt-purpose activities of these organizations. Countless volunteers use their own automobiles to provide hospital transportation for disabled veterans, hot meals to the homebound, and numerous other necessary services to people in need.

In 1984, Congress codified a standard mileage rate of 12 cents per mile to compute the deduction for charitable use of an automobile. At that time, the standard mileage rate deduction for business use of an automobile was 20.5 cents for the first 15 thousand business miles and 11 cents per mile thereafter. Since 1984, the Department of the Treasury has increased the standard mileage rate deduction for business travel to its present rate for 1993 of 28 cents for unlimited mileage.

Unfortunately, the Treasury Department does not have the legislative authority to increase the charitable mileage rate. The current 12-cent rate, which equaled 57 percent of the business mileage rate in 1984, has declined in value such that it represents only 42 percent of the current business mileage rate.

The bill I am introducing would increase the charitable mileage rate to 16 cents per mile. It would also require that the Secretary of the Treasury increase such rate as increases are made in the future to the business use rate. Thus, this legislation would restore the 57 percent ratio that existed between the two rates in 1984 and maintain this ratio in the future without the need for legislative action.

Mr. Speaker, Federal funding for human services programs for veterans, the elderly, and other deserving groups has regrettably been reduced over the past 12 years. Charitable organizations and their volunteers have laudably taken on more of the burden of responding to people in need. While increasing the charitable mileage rate to 16 cents per mile would not cover all of the expenses that volunteer drivers incur, it would at least restore the value of the charitable mileage deduction relative to the business mileage deduction.

I urge my colleagues to help promote voluntarism in our country by supporting this legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH M. CHOMSKI

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute today to my good friend, Joe Chomski, who passed away on March 18, 1993, at the age of 46.

Joe was a partner at Birch, Horton, Bittner, and Cherot in Washington, DC, and was instrumental in the success of many important legislative and judicial projects that will benefit Alaska for a long time to come.

Joe was the Alaska Legislature's Washington counsel on the Alaska gas pipeline and the Alaska Governor's north slope task force. He was the principal Washington representative for the Alaska attorney general in Alaska's public lands lawsuit against the Federal Government, and chief negotiator for the State in

its historic settlement. He represented the Alaska Teamsters Union pension trust and was actively involved in writing the Alaska National Lands Conservation Act. He was the principal participant in the creation of the 1983 amendments to the Fur Seal Act.

Joe also was lead counsel for the Alaska Native net operating loss coalition and secured provisions to provide for payments in excess of \$500 million to Alaska Native corporations. He represented the Pribilof Islands natives and was the architect of the United States Pribilof Islands Trust Agreement. He also served as U.S. advisor to North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty negotiations.

I knew Joe as the successful, bright, young attorney with a beautiful young family who seemed to live the American dream until he was stricken with cancer in 1990. I then began to know him as the truly courageous man that he was with a strength of character second to none.

All who knew Joe during his painful ordeal with leukemia were continually amazed at his never-ending courage and undaunted spirit. I know many people who shared my experience of calling to cheer Joe up only to hang up feeling like the one who had been cheered, and more than that, warmed and inspired by a very special human being who refused to know self-pity or discouragement.

Joe's all-too-brief life was filled with success. He was a successful attorney, community volunteer, devoted family man, friend, American. We honor him today for his many important contributions through the work that he did and through the friendships that he made. We will treasure his memory and continue to be inspired by the valuable lessons of courage that we all learned from him. I am proud to have called him my friend.

#### THE INTRODUCTION OF THE ADVANCE DIRECTIVES EXPANSION ACT

**HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Advance Directives Expansion Act, which will give more Americans a cost-saving and humane choice on end-of-life health care.

We all know that modern health care technology works wonders and saves lives, but in some cases it only prolongs dying through unnecessary and expensive treatment. In fact, studies show that \$1 of every \$7 spent each year on health care comes in the last 6 months of a patient's life.

Of the approximately 2 million Americans who die each year, 80 percent die in hospitals, and perhaps 70 percent of those die after a decision is made to forgo life-extending measures.

Given the choice, most Americans would not want their lives hopelessly—and expensively—prolonged by machines. However, most Americans have left no instructions to aid their physicians or families in reaching these important decisions.

In recognition of this, Congress passed the Patients Self Determination Act as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. The law applies to all health care institutions, including hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, hospices, home care programs, and HMO's, that receive Medicare or Medicaid.

It requires that all individuals receiving medical care must be given written information about their rights under State law to make decisions about medical care, including the right to accept or refuse medical or surgical treatment. They also must be given information about their rights to formulate advance directives such as living wills and durable powers of attorney for health care.

My legislation expands the advance directives notification to involve more Americans. Under this bill, information about advance directives will be included in enrollment materials for Medicare and Medicaid Programs. This legislation will give more Americans an opportunity to consider their health care options in advance of an emergency. It also will save millions of dollars in unnecessary medical procedures.

Regardless of the model of national health care reform package that is established, I believe that advance directives should be a key component. All Americans should have the opportunity to make these important decisions when enrolling in a health care plan.

I urge my colleagues to support advance directives, and to support the Advance Directives Expansion Act.

A TRIBUTE TO VICE MINISTER  
STEPHEN CHEN

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Coordination Council of North American Affairs' Deputy Representative, Stephen Chen, who will return to Taipei, Taiwan, to assume the post of Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Republic of China.

As Deputy Representative for the past 3 years, Mr. Chen has assisted Ambassador Mou-shih Ding in strengthening the relationship between Taiwan and the United States. Mr. Chen, who has lived in Chevy Chase, MD, in my Eighth Congressional District, is known as an able and articulate official. He is fluent in four languages, having served in diplomatic missions around the world since 1953. He is married to Rosa Te Chen, and they have two sons and one daughter.

When he assumes the role of Vice Foreign Minister, Stephen Chen will be in charge of North American affairs. In that position, he will be building on his past experience as consul general in Atlanta and director general in Los Angeles. Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Chen for continued success.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GORDON  
PHILLIPS

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating one of my constituents, Gordon C. Phillips, who is retiring today after years of dedicated service as the first full-time city attorney of Redondo Beach.

Gordon Phillips began his term as part-time city attorney of Redondo Beach on March 10, 1981, and on June 5, 1984, was elected the first full-time city attorney, a position he has held ever since.

Gordon Phillips is known as a fair and judicious attorney with a strong sense of the concerns of the residents of Redondo Beach. His agenda is synonymous with the public good. Despite the tribulations of serving an often fractious city council, he has acted with the highest level of professionalism and the utmost regard for the constitutional rights of all the citizens of Redondo Beach. His victories in the Galleria lawsuit and the annexation of Clifton Heights are particularly noteworthy.

Gordon Phillips has been the representative to the Public Works and Transportation Committee and the Telecommunications Subcommittee of the City Attorney Department of the League of California Cities. He has served as a member of the board of directors of the South Bay Bar Association and is currently the chair of Alternate Dispute Resolution Section. Also, he has been an active member and the secretary and vice-president of the City Attorney's Association of Los Angeles County.

After he retires, Mr. Phillips plans to pursue graduate studies and will be volunteering his time to assist others with legal matters. I commend Gordon Phillips for all the outstanding work he has done for the people of Redondo Beach and wish him success in future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF FATHER LUIS  
OLIVARES

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to memorialize Father Luis Olivares of Los Angeles, CA, who passed away last Thursday. He was a man who left his positive mark on all through his actions in helping the immigrants and the poor of this country.

Father Olivares exemplified the virtues of courage, compassion, and faith. Through many dramatic displays of conviction he often demonstrated the lengths to which he would go to help people in need. People like the Central American refugees he sheltered when he declared his church a sanctuary for them. And people like the working poor, with whom he stood in demonstrations, fasts, and prayers as they fought for better working conditions for decades.

Father Olivares had an unforgettable impact on the people of my district. As a direct result of his efforts, he enabled people to experience an immeasurable sense of pride, dignity, and self-worth. He, and the gracious life he most beautifully exemplified, will never be forgotten. For he will always live in the hearts of those blessed by having the privilege of knowing him.

ALENE D. TAYMAN: AN OUT-  
STANDING CAREER OF SERVICE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Mrs. Alene D. Tayman's dedicated career of public service to the Federal Government which comes to an end today. Mrs. Tayman has served as historian of bills for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Index since her appointment by Senator Carl T. Hayden in 1964. For the past 29 years, she has monitored every piece of legislation occurring in the House and Senate and has been responsible for the history of bills and resolutions section of each CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Index issue.

A resident of Greenbelt, MD, Mrs. Tayman began her career in 1958 publishing the monthly newsletter of Congresswoman Martha Griffiths of Michigan. In 1962 she was appointed to the Joint Committee on Printing by Senator Hayden prior to becoming historian of bills. Mrs. Tayman's exemplary career has been characterized by the utmost professionalism and commitment. As she embarks on new endeavors with her husband Wallace and their four daughters, I ask my colleagues to join with me in extending gratitude for her contribution to the Congress and our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LINDA PETERSON

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Linda Peterson, who I am proud to represent from the Second District of Missouri. Dr. Peterson, who has lived in the St. Louis area for 7 years and is graduate of the Washington University School of Medicine, was recently awarded the American College of Physicians' Poster Conference for new research in the State of Missouri.

In a very short period of time, Dr. Peterson has established herself as a leader among her peers. While still in school, she obtained academic honors in neurology/neurosurgery, neural sciences, medical subinternship, radiology, and pulmonary medicine. She also cofounded the Washington University American Medical Students Substance Abuse Prevention Program. Since graduating in 1990, Dr. Peterson has distinguished herself as an outstanding resident on the medical staff on Barnes Hospital in St. Louis. And this June she will start her cardiology fellowship there.

Dr. Peterson is in town to compete for the American College of Physicians' national competition. The cardiology research which won her the Missouri award will be published in the American Journal of Medicine. I wish Linda well in her upcoming competition.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor to represent such an outstanding individual.

# FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

**HON. J. ROY ROWLAND**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my fellow colleagues, Congressman LEHMAN of California and Congressman BLILEY of Virginia, in introducing the Food Quality Protection Act of 1993. This legislation reforms and modernizes the pesticide risk tolerance provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act [FFDCA].

The U.S. food supply is the safest, most wholesome, and abundant food supply in the world. Today's foods are safe from pathogens, diseases, and parasites and are more nutritious than ever. Pesticides and fertilizers are crucial to the production of our high-quality food supply.

Currently, the FFDCA gives the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] responsibility for establishing tolerances for pesticide residues in raw or processed foods.

The FFDCA has two sections, sections 408 and 409, which set up different criteria for setting tolerances for pesticide residues in foods. Section 408 applies to raw agricultural commodities and mandates a cost-benefit approach that balances the risks associated with the use of a pesticide against the benefits of using it in the food supply. Section 409, which applies only to processed foods, includes the Delaney clause, which prohibits pesticides that have been found to induce cancer in humans or in animals.

Congress enacted the Delaney clause in 1958. It required processed foods to have a zero risk tolerance of pesticides. With scientific advancement in the past 35 years, we can now trace pesticides at such minute levels that they present an almost nonexistent risk of cancer. In 1987, the National Academy of Sciences published a report stating that the EPA should use a negligible risk standard, meaning that the risk could be one in one million. EPA adopted this updated standard.

In 1991, the Natural Resources Defense Council filed suit in the ninth district court in California, protesting the negligible risk standard. The court ruled in favor of the NRDC. In response to the decision, the EPA published a list of pesticides which could potentially be withdrawn from the market. The EPA is expected to make adjustments in the coming weeks, which could mean more pesticides would be added to the list.

The loss of these pesticides could increase the costs of production for producers and the costs of commodities for consumers. The availability and quality of foods for consumers will decrease as well. In addition, pest prob-

lems are cyclical. One year a pest may have the potential to devastate an entire crop, the next year the pest may disappear. Without the availability of pesticides, the crop abundance may fluctuate each year.

This could be devastating to the South and the Southeast. The production of fruits and vegetables would be decreased. Peanut production could be disabled. The costs of soybean production could skyrocket. In my own State of Georgia, this would be disastrous.

I join with my colleagues in introducing legislation to address this problem. This bill will improve and update current law and will give the EPA necessary flexibility to employ reasonable risk estimates. It will streamline the pesticide cancellation process. It will provide a uniform negligible risk standard for pesticide residues in both raw and processed foods, as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.

We have come a long way since the Delaney clause was enacted in 1958. The enactment of this law will take into account scientific advancements and address the benefits of pesticides, not the risks alone. As a result, we would continue to have access to the safest, most abundant food supply in the world.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO STELLA YOUNGLOVE

**HON. KEN CALVERT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, in towns and cities throughout this great country of ours, there are a few individuals who, because they contribute so generously of their time and talents to help others, are recognized as pillars of their community. One such individual in the community of Riverside, CA, is Mrs. Stella Younglove.

Mrs. Younglove was born Stella Hephner in a small farmhouse in Chilton, WI, in 1903, when Theodore Roosevelt was President. Her father died when she was but 3 months old, and she and her mother were forced to move into a log cabin with a relative. After her mother remarried, Stella's new family moved to Bloomington, CA.

When it was time for Stella to attend high school, her parents sent her to Poly High School in Riverside via the train. After graduation, Stella married Howard Younglove, who was in the wholesale oil business, and they settled in Riverside.

During World War II, Mrs. Younglove was active in organizing blood drives, collecting books and magazines, and performing other volunteer efforts on behalf of our GI's. After the war, she turned her attention to other volunteer projects, including the Junior League, the Girl Scouts, the Polio Foundation, the University of California at Riverside's religious center, and the Catholic Church. She also served as both State and national president of the organization, Pro-America.

For nearly a half century, Stella Younglove has been an active worker in the Riverside Community Republican Party, serving as

president of the Republican Women's Club, as vice chairman of the Riverside County Republican Central Committee, and as chairman of Republican precinct workers. And, she was appointed by Governor Ronald Reagan to the State of California Air Resources Board.

On March 23, 1993, Mrs. Stella Younglove celebrated her 90th birthday at the newly renovated Mission Inn in Riverside, a historic hotel which, coincidentally, was visited by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903, the year of Stella's birth. It is a great pleasure for me to congratulate Mrs. Younglove on her many contributions to our community, and to wish her a very happy 51st anniversary of her 39th birthday.

## WE CANNOT TURN OUR HEADS AWAY WHILE THIS IS GOING ON

**HON. LESLIE L. BYRNE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mrs. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today shocked by the prospect of history repeating itself. Not only through the abhorrent actions of Serbia against a defenseless Bosnia, but through our own inaction; our tacit acceptance of mass rape and what can only be described as genocide.

There are those who say, where is the European Community? Still others want America to ignore everything except America's own problems. Mr. Speaker, if America stands for anything it stands for freedom. If America turns away from any nation that is oppressed by another, any nation that is systematically defiled for political and military gain, then we have lost our way.

Eastern Europe has experienced internal and external conflicts since before World War I. Clearly, European nations have primary responsibility for the security of the region. But their inaction should not preclude our action. I do not believe that the United States should commit troops. However, I hope that we can provide more humanitarian aid to the besieged civilian population.

Some say that we cannot afford to help anyone but ourselves. The economic situation here prevents us from taking a role. They say we just aren't in a position to help out. I disagree with that because what America stands for and cares about is freedom.

We are known throughout the world as freedom-lovers. Freedom to worship. Freedom to travel. Freedom of speech. Freedom to live without persecution and oppression. When others turn away from the defense of freedom, then there is all the more reason to defend it.

Last week a constituent, Janet Hineman, called by office to express horror at the atrocities in the former Yugoslavia. She saw on her TV what is happening to women, children, the elderly, and she just couldn't stand it. She recently had to leave her job because of a chronic disability and was feeling down on her luck.

But, when Ms. Hineman saw the reports from Bosnia, she knew she could not in good conscience stand by while genocide continues.

We must make a difference.

United Nations experts estimated that 100,000 people would die of hunger and cold this winter in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Experts estimate that 130,000 persons have been killed or are missing.

More than 800,000 people from Bosnia-Herzegovina are displaced, and now refugees from this brutal conflict.

The total number of refugees created by this conflict is 2,000,000 and rising.

The United States can and must make a difference. We must send in humanitarian aid; we must help those less fortunate than ourselves.

We abhor systematic rape to demoralize a people. We cannot abide genocide. I am a co-sponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 24, which expresses the sense of this Congress that the situation in the former Republic of Yugoslavia is intolerable and calls for its immediate cessation.

We cannot ignore cries of the innocents. The horror is incomprehensible. There is no measure for the toll that this terror has taken on hundreds of thousands of innocent lives. Women, children and grandmothers rounded up in the ways of Auschwitz, led to Serbian rape camps to be violated, impregnated or killed. And yet the world is silent. America is silent. The rape of Bosnia is in fact the rape of freedom and nothing less. The silence must end and end now.

The atrocities being committed in Bosnia are so heinous, so vile, that an international war crimes tribunal must be established to deal with these human rights violations. As citizens of the United States and of the world we must do what others cannot. Janet Hineman, whom I mentioned before, understands that need.

Despite her own financial concerns she offered to house and care for an entire Bosnian family until they can safely return to their homeland. She has a home and is willing to share it with those less fortunate than herself.

This is the American spirit. This is what we are about. Thank you, Janet Hineman, for making us remember, that just because we don't have everything, we still have a lot to be thankful for. It is our duty to aid people who are not yet living free.

Thank you, Ms. Hineman. America must lead in the fight for freedom or America will fall in its demise. To quote Ms. Hineman "We cannot turn our heads away while this is going on."

#### TRIBUTE TO THE KILGORE JUNIOR COLLEGE LADY RANGERS

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an exceptional group of young women from my congressional district: the Kilgore Junior College Lady Rangers, of Kilgore, TX. The Lady Rangers won an unprecedented third National Junior College Women's basketball championship Saturday, the 20th of March. They add this champion-

ship to those won in 1990 and 1988 to become the first team to win three titles since the tournament began in 1975.

The Lady Rangers win over Louisburg College, North Carolina, by a score of 104 to 99, denied the North Carolina team a third national title. Kilgore's win became the fifth Texas junior college to win the national title in the past 8 years.

The team effort that won the Lady Rangers their third title was led by their head coach, Evelyn Blalock, who also coached the team to their other two titles and assistant coach, Patricia Beckworth. She coached the Lady Rangers to a record of 26 wins and 5 losses for the year. Linda Watson was named Most Valuable Player for the tournament. She led all scorers with 34 points, including five 3-pointers. I believe that coach Blalock is, by far, the finest basketball coach in America and her record bears that out.

I would like to congratulate all of the players and managers of the Kilgore Junior College Lady Rangers for the hard work and team effort that won them this unprecedented title. The community support that they have received from their many fans has contributed to their success. I know that I speak for many of the people of Kilgore as well as the parents, coaches, faculty, and students, when I say that we are very proud of these young women and take special note of their accomplishments today.

Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in honor of and in respect for the Kilgore Texas Lady Rangers, America's top women's basketball team.

#### HONORING OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY MONTH

**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the designation of April, 1993 as Occupational Therapy Month.

Providing care for both the young and the elderly, occupational therapists and occupational therapist assistants have dedicated their work to improving the lives of those who must cope with physical and mental disabilities, the aging process, and substance abuse. Occupational therapists allow a great number of citizens of the United States to lead healthy and productive lives, and allow such individuals to lead their lives with greater self-confidence and personal accomplishment.

With health care reform playing such a large role in the congressional agenda, it is important to recognize those that provide such an important service for the benefit of others. Therefore, I am proud to pay tribute to those in the occupational therapy field as the Nation celebrates Occupational Therapy Month, and highly commend them on a job well done.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY VOCATIONAL PROGRAM SYSTEM

**HON. TIM HOLDEN**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend the Schuylkill County vocational education system on its history of superior trade and technical programs. This week of April 26-30, 1993, marks the celebration of the Schuylkill County Vocational Education Week.

Since its start in 1968, vocational education in Schuylkill County has served secondary students from many area high schools. Additionally, the system has offered training and re-training for adults for over 20 years, filling an essential local need.

Keeping up with changes in technology is important to Schuylkill County vocational education, enabling it to continue to produce quality graduates. Each training program is reviewed by an advisory committee made up of business and industry representatives who update the curriculum based on industry standards.

Vocational education has played a vital role in the training of skilled workers for Schuylkill County and the surrounding areas. I commend all those who have participated in vocational education for they have made it the true success it is. I also know that all of my colleagues here in the House join me in recognizing Schuylkill County Vocational Education Week.

#### THE NEED TO EXPAND THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to correct an oversight in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA).

FECA was designed to assist and compensate Federal employees who lose or lose the use of body parts while on the job. Currently the large intestine, including the rectosigmoid, is not included on the award compensation list.

There are individuals who have been legitimately injured this way, however. These people face hardships and high medical costs because they are not eligible to receive compensation. The Department of Labor has informed me that they do not intend to change the compensation schedule.

It is not fair that these workers should be excluded from coverage by the act. My bill would include the large intestine and rectosigmoid on the schedule, letting the Secretary of Labor determine the proper level of compensation.

## BIRTH OF CODY IAN ABBOTT

## HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it give me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the birth of a baby. Cody Ian Abbott is the son of Denise and Grant Abbott, who reside near Atlanta, GA, and the grandson of Rita and Wally Pula, who reside in the Third District of Illinois.

Cody Ian Abbott was born at 11:04 a.m. on February 3, 1993, and weighing 7 lbs. 12 oz. On an occasion such as this, I join with the members of the Pula and Abbott families in wishing the newborn all the best for the promising future ahead of him.

I am sure that my colleagues join me in congratulating the proud parents, Denise and Grant, on this most joyous occasion. May their life together continue to be an adventure. This new addition to their lives will surely bring them much happiness in the years to come.

COMMENDING CASA GRANDE HIGH SCHOOL ACADEMIC DECATHLETES AND COACH RICK PILLSBURY

## HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Casa Grande Decathlon Team from my home city of Petaluma, CA. The team from Casa Grande High placed within the top 10 schools in the State at the recent statewide competition, the Academic Decathlon. Although their performance was terrific, it was not unusual. This group, under the direction of their coach, math and science teacher Rick Pillsbury, regularly returns home to Petaluma with medals from the decathlon.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Rick Pillsbury, and to hold him up as a shining example of teachers at their best. He has been the head decathlon coach at Casa for nearly a decade, and teaches the children not only the details of math and science, but more importantly, teaches them how to learn and love it. Often referred to as "the Renaissance Man," Mr. Pillsbury combines rigorous academic training for his students with creative activities to encourage his students to cultivate interests apart from academic subjects and become well-rounded.

One of the most inspiring aspects of Mr. Pillsbury's triumphs is the fact that his budget to run the decathlon training program is a mere \$80 a year. Yet, the team keeps winning and his students consistently pass the advanced placement calculus exam in flying colors—92 percent of them pass as compared to the national average of 64 percent.

I am proud to have such a fine, creative, and dedicated teacher in my district. Congratulations again, Casa, and thanks, Rick Pillsbury.

TRIBUTE TO THE NORTHWEST INDIANA HISPANIC COORDINATING COUNCIL

## HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is truly my pleasure to rise today and commend the Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council on the advent of its Fifth Annual Recognition Banquet.

The Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council was founded on November 15, 1988, and has proven to be a positive influence in numerous ways throughout Northwest Indiana. Council president and cofounder, Mr. Benjamin T. Luna, has been extremely instrumental in providing the Hispanic community with a variety of educational programs, including the recent Fourth Annual Conference on Hispanic Issues.

This year the Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council will recognize several unique individuals and organizations for their dedication and generous contributions to the area. Those honored this year include American Legion Post 508; John Aguilera, Jr., for his community involvement in East Chicago, IN; Gloria Soto, with the Haven House, and Lawrence Sharp, executive director of the International Institute, for their valued community service; as well as Manuel Franco, for his efforts with the Labor Council for Latin Americans. In addition, Dona Maria Villalpando will be the recipient of the Outstanding Family Award.

The council will also recognize several outstanding student athletes. David Maldonado will receive the prestigious honor of the Special Athlete of the Year, while accolades will also be extended to Jacob Adams, Lisa Salazar, Adrienne Padilla, Julio Chavarria, Michael David Goo, Fernando Lopez, Marceilo Garcia, Elias Marks, Juanita Toledo, Oliver Martinez, Rich Otero, and Arthur Munoz.

Special academic recognition will be bestowed upon Christine Quinn for her outstanding leadership qualities throughout the academic school year. Other academic honorees will include Joe Rivas, Amy Velez, Melissa Gonzalez, LuJessia Garcia, Roy Hernandez, Jessica O'Neil, Salvador Arana, Ana Gutierrez, Mike Suarez, Maria Gamez, Matt Perez, Margarita Rocha, Adrienne Mayorga, Loshay Flores, Jehremy Vargas, Kristy Zalazar, Christine Fuentes, Michael Tabor, Gina Godinez, Eduardo Castellan, Ryan Guillen, Estela Bustamante, Amelia Zamora, Mary Ann Kusiak, Francisco Ochoa, Teisha Chavez, and Michelle Castillo-Flores.

All participants in this year's Hispanic Coordinating Council Recognition banquet are most deserving of the pride and honor exhibited on this very special occasion. It is my distinct privilege to commend each and every individual involved, as well as the council officers for their most dedicated and appreciated community service. May this event prove to be the most successful and rewarding thus far.

## TOWN OF ELON COLLEGE

## HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on April 7, 1993, a town in my congressional district will celebrate its centennial anniversary. It was 100 years ago on this date that the town of Elon College, NC, was incorporated. All of us who call the Sixth District of North Carolina home offer our congratulations to this wonderful town on this historic occasion.

Many people may know Elon College because it is the home of a college which shares the same name with the town. I am proud of my association with the town and school. Two of my staffers are graduates of Elon College. The town has a rich history and bright future. On Wednesday, April 7, I plan to join the celebration of Elon College's century mark. Among the highlights will be the presentation of a centennial flag and stamp.

This celebration will commemorate the first 100 years of Elon College. We will also use this occasion to look ahead to the next 100 years for the town.

To fully appreciate where Elon College is going, we must remember from where it came. An excellent description of the town's past is found in the publication "Town of Elon College—A Brief History," by Mary L. and T.H. Mackintosh. I hope you will enjoy reading it. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we offer our congratulations to Elon College for its first 100 years.

## TOWN OF ELON COLLEGE—A BRIEF HISTORY

(By Mary L. and T.H. Mackintosh)

In the years from 1851 to 1856, the North Carolina Railroad Company built a railroad running from Goldsboro to Charlotte which passed through a heavily-wooded area known today as the Town of Elon College.

A description of Elon College in the Centennial edition of the Burlington, N.C., *Daily Times-News* states that "Two dirt roads crossed at the railroad tracks." One of these, following the railroad tracks, ran from Gibsonville to what is now Burlington. The other ran south from Ossipee through present-day Elon College. Continuing south, it afforded access to a stage coach inn located slightly west of the intersection of today's Highway 70 and South Williamson Avenue extension. The inn was operated by Squire John Boon; hence the spot where the Ossipee and Gibsonville-Burlington roads crossed at the railroad was known as Boon's Crossing.

An article entitled "The Genesis of Elon College," by Dr. J.A. Hunter referred to the general locality of the crossing as "... merely a stretch of woodland and farm land ..." and the region remained much the same for nearly 30 years after the advent of rail service.

In the fall of 1887 it was rumored that a depot would soon be built at Boon's Crossing. A newspaper report in April, 1888, noted that "Mill Point is the name of the new railway station recently established about 4½ miles west of Burlington. ... It is to be the shipping point for several cotton mills. ... The mills in question are those at Ossipee and Altamahaw—possibly Alamance also. The Ossipee mill was owned by Capt. James N. Williamson, a Confederate veteran living in

Graham, and the Hunter article attributes to his "initiative" the erection of the new rail facility.

Further, Capt. Williamson constructed at Mill Point a two-story residence near the station. The dwelling apparently was not intended for his own occupancy, however. (It is known that it was occupied in 1890 by the S.A. Holleman family, when it served as a women's dormitory.) This home still stands at 111 E. Trollinger Avenue much as it was originally built—that is, without major additions or structural changes.

When the depot was completed, W.L. Smith became the first freight agent. He built a one-story, three-room house at the southeast corner of West Trollinger and South Holt Avenues, the deed to the land being dated October 22, 1888. In 1889, he acquired more acreage and within a year or two constructed a two-story addition to the original one-story dwelling. The residence is now the home of his son, Thomas L. Smith, who is currently serving a second term as mayor of Elon College.

Older residents generally agree that, prior to the building of the freight depot, there were only two houses in the area that later comprised the first corporate limits of Elon College. Neither house is now in existence. The older of these, a short distance north of the present town water tank, was located on south Williamson Avenue. It was built by Joseph James, and on his death was occupied by his son, Peter James.

The second dwelling, the home of the W.P. Huffines family, was on North Williamson Avenue, almost immediately behind today's Exxon service station at 102 E. Haggard Avenue. One of the Huffines daughters, now living between Elon and Gibsonville, remembers that in the days of wood-burning locomotives, her father was engaged to fill the local wood rack.

In 1888, a post office was opened at Mill Point, with John Q. Gant, one of the owners of Altamahaw Cotton Mill, serving as the first postmaster. In the application for the post office, Mill Point was described as "new place—no settlement."

A settlement quickly sprang up in 1889, however, when in that year the Christian denomination established a four-year, coeducational college at Mill Point. The denomination at the time was leasing from Dr. W.S. Long his private school at Graham, Graham Normal College. To afford a nucleus for the four-year college, Graham College was moved to the new location. Dr. Long was chosen as president of the newly-established school.

The Mill Point site for the institution was on about 50 acres of land donated by W.H. Trollinger of Haw River. Because the selected location abounded in oak trees, the college was given the Hebrew name of oak, Elon. A recent church history by Dr. Durward T. Stokes and Dr. William T. Scott credits Capt. Williamson with giving "the largest single cash donation" to the new school.

Construction began in 1889. When the college opened in 1890 with 76 students, one brick building had been erected on the campus. Although incomplete, this housed some men students and faculty members, and contained offices, classrooms, and an auditorium. A small frame building close by served as a dining hall. A dozen or so women students roomed in the Williamson house, while still other students were quartered in homes of the village. At the same time, erection of a dormitory for women was well under way.

Construction of college buildings had spurred a residential building boom. In gen-

eral, these new homes were for college personnel and for families moving to the community to enter their children in college. Dr. Long's own home was one of those in the first category.

Dr. W.T. Scott, Director of Church Relations for the college 1963-67, has stated, "In 1890, the town was laid out and platted by Professor S.A. Holleman, a member of the faculty of Graham College and of Elon College. The campus was placed at the center of the town flanked and divided by avenues (not streets!)." Williamson and Trollinger, obviously, were named for James N. Williamson and W.H. Trollinger. O'Kelly honors the Rev. James O'Kelly, founder of the Christian Church, while Haggard is in honor of Rice Haggard, who first proposed the name "Christian" for the new denomination. In general, other avenues bear the names of Biblical places or of persons notable in the Christian denomination.

In May, 1890, the name of the post office at Mill Point was changed to Elon College. On April 7, 1893, the village formally became the Incorporated Town of Elon College, receiving its charter from the state on that date.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE BLM REAUTHORIZATION BILL

**HON. BRUCE F. VENTO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to authorize appropriations for activities of the Bureau of Land Management [BLM] for the 4 fiscal years ending on September 30, 1997.

The BLM is a very important Agency of Government, with sole responsibility for management of some 270 million acres—about 13 percent of the total land surface of the Nation—and for administering mineral leasing and supervising mineral operations on an additional 300 million acres throughout the United States.

The basic law governing BLM's activities is the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 [FLPMA] sometimes referred to as BLM's Organic Act. It provides for periodic reauthorization of BLM appropriations, but such reauthorization has occurred only once, and there has been no authorization for appropriations for most BLM activities since the end of fiscal 1982.

For several years, I have been attempting to correct this situation by securing enactment of a reauthorization measure. The House passed a BLM reauthorization bill in 1990 and again in 1991, but there was no consideration of these bills in the other body until last year. Then, a different version of the bill was favorably reported from the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee but time ran out before action could be completed in the 102d Congress.

The bill I am introducing today closely resembles the BLM reauthorization bill (H.R. 1096) passed by the House on July 23, 1991. Among other things, it would establish deadlines for completion of land-use plans for the public lands managed by BLM; limit the role of political, noncareer appointees within BLM; increase the penalties for violations of laws or

regulations applicable to the public lands; clarify the susceptibility of BLM decisions to judicial review; and address problems presented by claims of various parties for highway rights-of-way allegedly established under a 19th century law repealed by FLPMA.

However, my new bill adds a provision for study of BLM lands for possible designation as national conservation areas, and omits the provisions of the 1991 version dealing with the fees to be charged for grazing on the public rangelands of the Western States and those closing loopholes in current law prohibiting the subleasing of grazing allotments.

Omission of these grazing-related provisions does not mean that I disapprove of them—in fact, I have consistently supported both as part of a BLM reauthorization measure. Rather, it reflects my intention to include them in a separate bill, so as to sharpen the focus of committee consideration.

Secretary Babbitt has indicated his interest in developing an incentive-based system, under which grazing fees would be closer to those charged in the open market but permittees could obtain substantial discounts in return for improvements in range conditions. I am pleased to seriously consider legislation along those lines, which at a later stage it may be appropriate to combine with the BLM reauthorization bill I am introducing today.

Mr. Speaker, I think this year we can break the deadlock and enact a reauthorization measure for BLM. The introduction of this new bill is intended to be the first step in that process, and I intend to continue to work to achieve that goal.

## PUERTO RICO-UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNITY STABILIZATION ACT

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Puerto Rico-United States Employment and Community Stabilization Act of 1993. This legislation will eliminate incentives granted by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to encourage corporations to relocate in Puerto Rico, leaving behind unemployed workers and devastated local communities.

Many corporations have taken advantage of Puerto Rico's tax and other benefits, closing factories in States such as California, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and reopening in Puerto Rico. There are two primary reasons for the relocation: section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code, as well as benefits provided by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

This bill does not affect section 936, a tax incentive estimated to cost about \$2 billion per year. The Clinton administration and Congress have already begun discussions on ways to address section 936. Instead, this legislation exclusively addresses incentives granted by the Commonwealth government.

The Puerto Rico-United States Employment and Community Stabilization Act prohibits the Puerto Rico government from granting any

funds or benefits to any runaway business. A runaway business is defined as a business, that by relocating to Puerto Rico, will adversely affect the employment or working conditions of 25 employees of that same business in any State. The Puerto Rico government is required to receive from corporations relocating in Puerto Rico a sworn statement that the corporation is not a runaway business. Any entity that suffers economic injury because of a runaway business may bring suit in U.S. district court to recover compensation.

Throughout the United States, communities have lost thousands of jobs because employers have been lured away by tax incentives offered in Puerto Rico. The Midwest Center for Labor Research prepared a report citing 13 case studies where 6,146 jobs were displaced as a direct result of the shift of work from the mainland to Puerto Rico. Among the examples, Elkhart, IN, lost 800 jobs when American Home Products moved to Guyamon, Puerto Rico; New Brunswick and Syracuse, NJ, lost 1,500 jobs when Bristol-Myers Squibb relocated to 5 plants in Puerto Rico; Irvine, CA, lost 300 jobs when Allergan moved to Hormigueros, Puerto Rico, and Philadelphia lost 800 jobs due to Smithkline Beecham's relocation to Cidra and Guayama, Puerto Rico.

Not only does relocation impose significant financial costs on the mainland U.S. economy, but factory transfers also impose severe impacts on the families of those who lost their jobs. In addition, there are tremendous social costs to State and local communities each time a worker faces unemployment. The combined costs to all levels of government can range from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per worker in the first 2 years following a layoff or plant closing, according to the Midwest Center for Labor Research.

This legislation will remove some of the incentives which have devastated families and communities throughout the United States, each time a corporation relocates in Puerto Rico. I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

#### GRAND OPENING OF THE ALICE C. TYLER VILLAGE OF CHILDEHELP EAST

**HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, as April has been designated National Child Abuse Prevention Month, I rise today to bring attention to the tragedy of one of America's most pervasive, destructive, and costly problems—child abuse and neglect. We pay for it in increased crime, imprisonment, drug and alcohol abuse, health care and insurance costs, family deterioration, productivity losses, and in many other ways. It is the root cause of many of our society's ills.

I would like to take this time to recognize the exceptional promise of a program designed to combat the ill effects of child abuse. Yesterday, Childhelp USA celebrated the grand opening of the Alice C. Tyler Village of Childhelp East, Serving Children and the Environment in my district in Culpeper, Virginia.

This picturesque, 260-acre country village is named after the late California philanthropist, Alice C. Tyler, will have the capacity to treat 96 children age 2 through 12 who have been severely physically and sexually abused.

The village will provide a consortium of critical social services to improve the quality of life for those children and adults in the greatest need in Virginia and other States along the eastern seaboard. These services include healing and individualized treatment for the most severely abused and neglected children, counseling for families in risk and families presently in crisis, therapy for teenage survivors of abuse, training for social workers and medical interns, and parenting classes for parents seeking to improve their skills.

With the Alice C. Tyler Village of Childhelp East, Serving Children and the Environment, Virginia continues to assume a leadership role in the fight against child abuse and the development of new treatments and new early intervention programs preventing crisis before it occurs. Furthermore, the Culpeper site will represent the Nation's first ecologically designed and built child care facility. The goal of Childhelp with its village is to provide for all children a safe and nurturing environment in which they can develop into productive and whole citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Alice C. Tyler Village of Childhelp East, Serving Children and the Environment for its extraordinary promise in the treatment of children scarred by child abuse. Through the efforts of the village, the victims in this area of the country will finally have a caring environment for a happy and healthy childhood.

#### REMOVE GENDER-SPECIFIC REFERENCES FROM THE D.C. CODE

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill to amend title 11 of the District of Columbia Code to remove all gender-specific references. This bill requires the replacement of male gender references in the section of the D.C. Code governing the local judiciary with gender-neutral language. This legislation must be considered by the Congress because under the Home Rule Act, Congress alone can amend this section of the Code. The District of Columbia Council has already made similar changes in those code titles within its authority to amend. This noncontroversial bill had bipartisan support last session. I look forward to its swift passage this session.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR HARRY E. MITCHELL UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM TEMPE HIGH SCHOOL

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, March 27, 1993, I was pleased to join teachers, administrators, and former students of Tempe High School, who gathered together to pay tribute to Harry Mitchell, who retired last year from Tempe High after 28 years of dedicated service.

I came to know Harry when I was first elected to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors 17 years and he was vice mayor of the city of Tempe. We worked together on many projects of interest to the county and on a number of boards and advisory councils associated with our alma mater, Arizona State University.

Upon graduating from ASU in 1962, Harry has dedicated his life to the betterment of his school, community, and State. In 1970, he was elected to serve on the Tempe City Council, where he served for three terms. His three-term stint on the city council was followed by a single term as vice mayor, and then in 1978, he was elected mayor, where he has served an uninterrupted eight-term stretch.

As a teacher of government, Harry defied the old George Bernard Shaw maxim, "He who can does. He who cannot teaches." His students were fortunate to have someone who taught what he practiced—the art of politics. He helped cultivate the minds and influence the politics of a new generation of voting constituents. During his career in and out of the classroom he has compiled an extraordinary record of public service. That he is known as the dean of local mayors in the State of Arizona, is an indication of the respect he has earned from his peers.

I was pleased to join in the tribute to Harry's magnificent record at Tempe High, and I know he will continue compiling new achievements and successes in the future.

**THE EGG RESEARCH AND CONSUMER INFORMATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1993**

**HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to amend the Egg Research and Consumer Information Act, the statute authorizing a commodity promotion and research program for the egg industry.

If enacted, this legislation would enable egg producers to vote in a referendum to increase their assessment level from its current rate of 5 cents per case up to a maximum rate of 30 cents per case. The bill would also raise the exemption level from egg producers with 30,000 or less laying hens to egg producers with 50,000 or less laying hens, which is a

more accurate description of a small egg producer today. Thus, any egg producer with 50,000 or less layers would not be required to pay an assessment.

The reason I have been such a staunch supporter of the egg checkoff program and other programs like it is because of the many benefits these programs offer agricultural producers and consumers alike. From the development of food handling and safety information for foodservice operations, the research into the relationship between dietary cholesterol and blood cholesterol, the egg checkoff program has provided producers and consumers with value information—without asking the Federal Government to pick up the tab.

Through a collective assessment, the egg industry and others have been able to fund many vital promotion and educational programs, which have helped maintain and expand the market for their products, while enhancing their ability to compete and grow in the future. Working together to improve their product through research, promotion, and consumer information is one of the best ways to anticipate and prepare for market changes, respond to consumer demand, and position the industry for success.

In order to better meet current and future challenges, the egg industry needs to be prepared financially to accomplish the goals of their research and promotion program. This bill provides egg producers with that opportunity, by enabling them to vote on an increased assessment level, provided it does not exceed the 30 cents per case cap in this bill. Of course, any increase would have to be approved in referendum by two-thirds of egg producers voting, or a majority of producers if that majority is responsible for at least two-thirds of the egg production of voting producers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my fellow Members to join in support of this proposed legislation, and urge its passage in the House.

#### DEBT LIMIT

#### HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, it's April Fools' Day and the Democrat leadership is about to pull a fast one on the American people. With this legislation before us today, they're proposing to increase the debt limit by almost one-quarter of a trillion dollars. It's an April Fools' joke that falls flat, because the repercussions are so grave.

For all the President's rhetoric in the last several weeks about deficit reduction, it is now clear that his budget really takes the Nation in only one direction—deeper, much deeper, into debt.

What's worse, this increase in the debt limit—from \$4.15 trillion to \$4.37 trillion—is expected to accommodate spending only until September 30 of this year. The Clinton budget passed yesterday forecasts a debt ceiling that will reach \$6.18 trillion by the end of fiscal year 1998.

Of the budget-related bills Congress has considered so far this year, only one sub-

stantly impacts the deficit and it adds—adds—nearly \$20 billion to the deficit. That is the President's economic stimulus bill.

And, the only operative provision of the budget resolution, touted as a serious deficit cutting plan, is a debt limit increase. It leaves the actual decisions to cut spending, or even raise taxes, to a later date.

This debt limit increase represents nothing more than business as usual. It is an increase without permanent budgetary reforms. It is an increase without assurances that spending will ever be constrained. It is evidence that the President is just not interested in real deficit reduction.

If the President were serious, he would demand that this increase be coupled with a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution and real cuts in spending; at least with the line-item veto he embraced during last year's campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this increase in the debt limit, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "no" and forcing a vote on substantive budget reforms and spending cuts.

#### CREATE A SUPREME COURT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, in 1986 Chief Judge William Pryor of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals engaged former Congressman Mervyn M. Dymally, chairman of the Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education, in considerable discussion about the creation of a local supreme court, noting the substantial backlog and delay in the appellate calendar. At that time, there was a 15-month delay from the point of the filing of an appeal to the date of court action. Today, there is a 22-month delay, which is more than twice the length of time recommended by American Bar Association [ABA] standards. Chief Judge Pryor referred to the subcommittee chairman's attention several different studies on the issue.

By the beginning of the first hearing in 1988, there were three different studies regarding creation of a supreme court in the District of Columbia.

The first was the final report of the subcommittee on the "Workload of the D.C. Court of Appeals Judicial Planning Committee," dated August, 1979. In that report, the subcommittee cited a 15.5-month delay from notice to appeal, three times longer than that contemplated by ABA standards, and concluded that an intermediate appellate court should be established in the District of Columbia.

The second report was a copy of a 1986 National Center for State Courts, southeastern region, study on "Appellate Delay in the D.C. Court of Appeals," which concluded that "serious consideration should be given to the creation of an Intermediate Appellate Court," and a 1987 resolution of the board of directors of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, which "urges the creation of an Intermediate Court for D.C."

The third was a September, 1987 resolution of the board of directors of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, which also endorsed the idea of an intermediate court.

Each concluded that there was a need for a supreme court in the District of Columbia in order to alleviate the appellate backlog and improve the quality of justice in the District of Columbia. Staff counsel was assigned to explore the matter further and to develop a bill to establish a three-tier court system.

Since 1980, several States have added intermediate appellate courts. According to studies of those courts, the addition of an intermediate court has resulted in a considerable increase in total appellate case dispositions. These States include Idaho, 1982; Minnesota, 1983; South Carolina, 1983; and Virginia, 1985. For example, in Virginia total appellate dispositions from 1980–84 averaged 1,968 annually. Total appellate dispositions in 1986 were 2,479—a 26-percent increase.

The situation has now become critical because the increase in criminal matters in the District makes absolutely necessary a court that can receive matters involving only law, clearing the way for other litigation, especially criminal trials, to move more quickly. The intermediate court generally has an error-correcting function—examining possible errors in the lower court's application of the law. The supreme court, as the highest State court, has a law-stating, law development, function and a final-error correcting function, as the ultimate interpreter of the law. Many cases would be certified to the supreme court, relieving massive backlog pressures in the two lower courts and allowing them to process criminal and civil matters which the public feels are of the greatest urgency.

The proposed legislation revises the system to address the appellate backlog problem; makes room for the more rapid disposition of lower court trials, especially criminal matters; and resolves the policy concern raised by an appellate court with both law-stating and error-correcting functions by putting in place the same system found in the great majority of States.

#### BOVINE GROWTH HORMONE AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH

#### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, all across America, family farmers are under severe pressure. In my State of Vermont, dairy farmers work 80 hours a week or more, and yet don't even get enough money for their milk to stay in business.

The situation is already critical for the family dairy farm. But now, a new threat looms on the horizon. This is the drug BGH—bovine growth hormone—which will lead to an increase in milk production, and a drop in consumption. The result, of course, will be a further decrease in the prices farmers get for their milk.

This would be bad enough. But in fact, the situation is worse. For BGH not only threatens

the survival of the family farm—it also is a threat to public health.

Here's why. Bovine growth hormone causes an increased incidence of mastitis, a disease of the cow's udder. This is treated by farmers using antibiotics. And these antibiotics can get into our milk supply.

One would think that the Government would be very concerned about this danger and would take special care in reviewing the application for approval of BGH to see that these human health concerns were fully examined. But up until now, quite frankly, the BGH review process has been riddled with controversy, violations of Federal regulations, misinformation, skewed data, and a lack of cooperation on the part of BGH's corporate sponsors.

I believe that if allowed to continue along the path it is on, the review process itself will greatly undermine the future credibility of the FDA.

Like most Americans I want to know that the process by which drugs like BGH are approved or disapproved is a process that is fair and works in the interest of ordinary people and is not tilted to represent the interests of powerful, multinational corporations like Monsanto.

As someone who has watched and participated closely in aspects of this process, I feel it is deeply flawed and recommend strongly that FDA withhold any recommendation of approval until concerns about this process are fully addressed and resolved.

We cannot adequately judge the impact of BGH because we have not been given access to the full range of information needed to make such an important decision.

It is my belief and the belief of others that the conclusions brought forth by the FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine are based on a faulty analysis of questionable data.

Like most of this process the findings are more significant for what is missing than for what they contain.

BGH, we must understand, is essentially an unnecessary product. It does not solve a human medical problem nor address a cow health problem. On the contrary, it is a drug which admittedly makes cows sick. For what reason? To enhance the production of a product that is already in surplus.

As such, BGH is not worth any risk at all to the health of consumers, or frankly to the health of cows who will be treated with it.

Despite the best efforts of the drug's corporate sponsors, available research, including that presented by the Center for Veterinary Medicine, confirms that BGH does cause adverse cow health effects; these include a significant increase in mastitis and shortening of the effective lifespan of the average dairy cow.

The issue then is not whether BGH has negative effects on cow health, but how bad the negative effects are and whether or not there is a resulting risk to human health.

We do know that more mastitis means more antibiotics will be used to fight the disease, and we know that this raises a potential risk for human health.

At this time, based on the data presented by CVM and the drug's sponsors, there is simply no evidence on which to deny this human health threat.

In fact, the question can only be answered after a full and independent review of all the data related to all the BGH trials conducted by Monsanto, including all data related to the use of antibiotics, the length of treatments, the severity of the mastitis, and the kind of drugs used to treat it.

Without this data, any decision is premature and potentially dangerous.

It is also appropriate to ask why a panel that is primarily made up of veterinarians is asked to rule on this issue of human health. The potential human risks should be investigated by human health experts, including allergists and others with expertise in antibiotic resistance.

The data that the Center for Veterinary Medicine uses to conclude that mastitis is not a problem does, in fact, show a significant increase in mastitis; 75 percent in one group of treated cows and 50 percent in the second group of treated cows.

While choosing to ignore the significance of this increase in mastitis, CVM compares BGH-induced mastitis to mastitis resulting from other causes such as seasonal variation. Here CVM uses faulty logic and chooses to downplay the true impact of BGH. In fact, CVM should be reporting upon the cumulative impact of BGH on top of these other more common causes of mastitis. The other causes such as seasonal variation will continue to exist. What farmers, consumers, the FDA and this advisory committee need to know is the cumulative impact of BGH along with these other causes.

CVM also states that BGH treatments do not effect the duration of mastitis, a statement completely contradicted by BGH test results at the University of Vermont and elsewhere.

Why am I and others not surprised by the CVM's willingness to draw conclusions from inadequate and faulty analysis? Because the BGH review process has, in fact, been characterized by the skewing of data and the selective representation of research.

A few additional points highlight this concern:

Throughout the BGH review process, the drug's corporate sponsors have essentially been allowed to pick and choose the studies that are released for review by both the public and the appropriate agencies of the Federal and State Government. Monsanto-sponsored BGH research took place at the University of Vermont. Despite evidence of cow health problems, and repeated public statements by Monsanto denying them, Monsanto refused to release results of BGH research conducted at the University of Vermont to either the GAO or members of Vermont's Legislature and congressional delegation.

We did learn, to the surprise of legislators and others who were aware of only one study being conducted at UVM, that in fact there were four.

When, at the request of a congressional committee, FDA first released partial data from one of the UVM trials, it was found that 40 percent of cows treated with BGH were also treated for mastitis.

GAO tried in vain for many months to gain release of other data about the UVM BGH trials. GAO finally terminated their efforts stating that they no longer trusted the validity of the data they might eventually receive. This

lack of cooperation raises serious questions about the credibility of the Monsanto Co. and the safety of the drug itself.

When the full results were finally published they confirmed significant cow health problems: Four times as many BGH-treated cows had to be treated for mastitis, more than seven times as many cases of mastitis occurred in the BGH-treated cows, and the average length of mastitis treatment was six times longer in BGH-treated cows.

The results not only refuted the company's persistent public claims of no ill health effects at UVM, they also contradict one of the CVM's conclusions: That BGH does not effect the duration of the mastitis and its treatment. And farmers and veterinarians know that cases of mastitis that last longer, require the use of more and stronger antibiotics.

When FDA was asked to compare the UVM mastitis results to those of other Monsanto trials, the agency could not make the comparison because they had returned Monsanto's studies to the company due to biases in their analysis.

We are still waiting to see the results of the other three BGH trials conducted at the University of Vermont.

We must ask why a congressional committee and the GAO must become involved in a simple effort to gain basic information about research conducted at a State university, on a product that the company would have us believe is noncontroversial and safe.

The CVM based its conclusions on eight Monsanto BGH trials. Two British researchers, Drs. Brunner and Millstone, were given access to data from eight Monsanto BGH trials. Those researchers found that Monsanto had "positively skewed" their research results in order to downplay the increase in mastitis and present the results in the most positive way. When the complete data was analyzed, a significant increase in mastitis was found.

There are also problems with inconsistencies in the pooling of data and questions regarding the inconsistency in the definition of mastitis itself.

For example: When the UVM research was released showing serious cow health problems, the researchers downplayed the significance of the study, claiming that it was too small a sample to be statistically significant.

This appears to be a common practice. A series of small trials are conducted. If the results are negative they are too small to be significant. If the results are positive they are touted as proving the safety of the drug. When a series of tests are conducted, the sponsors are essentially able to pick and choose which to release.

Why was the CVM's Veterinary Medicine Advisory Committee not presented with data from the UVM study or the studies analyzed by the British researchers? Why were they shown the results of only eight trials? How many BGH trials has Monsanto completed in all? What were their total results?

As to the definition of mastitis itself, some research defines a case of mastitis as one or more infected quarters. Other research will define each infected quarter as a separate case of mastitis. This again can confuse research results.

Finally, the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services is now in-

investigating whether Monsanto violated regulations by promoting BGH before its approval by FDA. The company was informed in 1992 that certain of its activities were clearly promotional and in violation of the law. Recently, Monsanto was found to be engaging in the same activities, defying earlier warnings from HHS and FDA that regulatory action might be taken if they did not comply with the law.

In summary CVM and FDA must withhold approval of BGH for the following reasons.

It is clear the BGH causes an increase in mastitis and that mastitis caused by BGH treatments may last longer and be more severe than mastitis from other, natural causes. The CVM's own data, in fact, confirms the increase in mastitis.

There is no doubt that the increased mastitis will result in the use of more antibiotics.

While CVM and FDA argue that existing monitoring of antibiotic residue is sufficient, the GAO report titled: "FDA Approval Should Be Withheld Until the Mastitis Issue Is Resolved" (August 1992), states "given the lack of actual testing conducted, we cannot conclude at present that the Nation's milk supply has not already been contaminated by antibiotics beyond acceptable levels. Yet there has been no effort by either the drug sponsors or FDA to determine whether there may be higher antibiotic levels in milk associated with BGH treatment and whether they would be acceptable from a human food safety viewpoint."

There is ample evidence that the drug's corporate sponsors have skewed data and been allowed to selectively present research findings.

It is clear that the FDA does not have data sufficient to alleviate human health concerns and that the CVM advisory committee did not have the expertise to make a determination about the risks to human health posed by the increased use of antibiotics that will certainly result from BGH use.

Given these facts, as well as the drastic economic impacts of BGH, I strongly urge the FDA to withhold approval of BGH.

I urge that approval be withheld until at a minimum the following takes place:

First, an independent reanalysis of all mastitis data is completed, using common definitions and a common method of statistical analysis.

Second, an accurate determination of the cumulative effect of BGH on the incidence of mastitis is completed.

Third, a panel of human health experts is assembled to make a determination regarding the risk to human health posed by the increase in antibiotic use caused by BGH.

The BGH review process is a legacy of the administrations of George Bush and Ronald Reagan, which put corporate profit above the public good and consumer safety. By contrast, I agree strongly with Vice President AL GORE who once wrote that BGH is a technology developed "for profit, not for progress." Our hope is that the Clinton administration will understand that the entire regulatory path that BGH has traveled has been severely flawed and needs to be completely reexamined.

It is a product opposed by both consumers and farmers, both of which see it at odds with their own needs and interests. As such, it is not worth even the slightest risk to human

health. If any risk at all exists, the product's approval should be withheld. I would point out that in the last several weeks alone, a number of large dairy co-ops in New England, Agri-Mark & Booth Bros., have chosen to ban the use of BGH in their milk. Other national dairy processors are also concerned.

Americans become cynical about the regulatory process when officials like Terrance Harvey, the former Deputy Director of Center for Veterinary Medicine, leaves Government employment and ends up working with Monsanto.

BGH will cause an increase in milk production that will result in serious economic hardships for farmers across America continuing the decline of rural America.

Farmers prices will be driven down and many will be pushed out of business and onto the welfare rolls. Milk surpluses created by BGH will also cause an increase in Federal budget expenditures of approximately \$250 million per year.

For all these reasons, the FDA should withhold approval of BGH.

#### HONORING THE DALAI LAMA'S VISIT WITH A RENEWED COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND SELF-DETERMINATION FOR TIBET

**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mark the planned visit by His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the exiled leader of the nation of Tibet, to the United States and to reiterate my support for his people and their struggle for human rights and national sovereignty.

Last year, the Congress at long last recognized that Tibet is an occupied nation and recognized the right of the Tibetan people to independence and full sovereignty. These rights have been consistently violated by China's illegal occupation.

For many years, following China's invasion of Tibet in 1950, and the cruel exile of the Dalai Lama in 1959, the United States championed the cause of the Tibetan people.

Two decades ago, however, the plight of Tibet was sacrificed in the name of improved relations with China. We were told that improved relations would bring improved conditions. Mr. Speaker, we have waited 20 years for that change, and yet the situation of the Tibetan people has gotten steadily worse.

The time has come for the United States to send a clear and unequivocal message to the Chinese Government that this Congress is prepared to lay aside political expediency and the failed policies of the past. We must insist that China begin to respect the fundamental rights of the Tibetan people or give up its most-favored-nation trading status.

I look forward to having the opportunity to meet with the Dalai Lama later this month. What will I tell him, Mr. Speaker? Will I be able to assure him that we have not forgotten his nation? Will I be able to speak for my colleagues when I say that the United States will

not tolerate the occupation of one country by another? Or must I confess that we in Congress are unwilling to take a strong and effective stand on the side of Tibetan freedom and self-determination?

It's time we in Congress lived up to our country's ideals, and demand that China stop the population transfer, stop the human rights abuses, stop the religious persecution, and stop the ecological destruction of the land they illegally occupy. We must apply the pressure, we must demand a change, we must stand with the people of Tibet.

#### REGARDING VOTES DURING A LEAVE OF ABSENCE

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present Monday, March 29, due to illness. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 110, the approval of the journal; "yea" on rollcall vote 111, H.R. 175, authorizing the FBI to obtain certain telephone subscriber information; "yea" on rollcall vote 112, H.R. 829, the DNA Identification Act of 1993; and "no" on rollcall vote 113, a motion to adjourn.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARILYN VAN DERBUR

**HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Marilyn Van Derbur, a resident of Denver, CO, who is being honored today by Childhelp USA as the 1993 recipient of the "For the Love of a Child" Individual Achievement Award.

Marilyn Van Derbur is an outstanding leader in the field of child abuse prevention. A former Miss America, Marilyn testified 2 years ago before the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. She described the childhood terror she endured as a victim of incest, and the years of emotional devastation that have lasted well into her adulthood. Marilyn made a powerful case for increased investment in child abuse prevention efforts.

Marilyn founded the Survivor United Network, a nonprofit organization committed to halting the sexual abuse of children and to helping survivors of child abuse recover. Through Marilyn's efforts, the Network has expanded to 35 different support groups with over 500 weekly participants.

Child abuse is one of America's most pervasive, destructive, and costly problems. In 1991, the number of child abuse reports climbed to over 2.6 million, and reported child abuse fatalities rose by almost 11 percent over the previous year. We pay for child abuse in increased crime, imprisonment, drug and alcohol abuse, health care and insurance costs, family deterioration, and productivity

losses. Yet effective child abuse prevention strategies, such as the Hawaii Healthy Start program, can reduce abuse and save dollars.

Marilyn Van Derbur has mobilized thousands of Americans to seek an end to child abuse. I applaud Marilyn for her continued efforts, and call again on the Congress to invest in effective programs that prevent child abuse. If we value children's well being, we will continue our efforts to ensure that children's are able to grow up healthy and free from harm.

#### H.R. 1430, DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION

### HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 1430 which would temporarily increase the Federal public debt limit. I do so not because I like to vote to increase Government borrowing nor to perpetuate our multibillion dollar deficits. These are drains on our economy which I am pleased our President and we in the Congress are attempting to address. No, I support H.R. 1430 because I know it must be done. I support raising the debt ceiling because I know that if you run a business no matter how large or small you can't change your mind about paying for goods which you have already purchased or services which you have already used. You must pay for your debts when they come due.

I'm sure that we will hear a lot of grandstanding by some on this measure. After all it is an easy target. Everyone likes to rail against excessive or unwise spending—but the reality is that it would be bad stewardship for this Congress to do anything other than pass this measure. The disruption of Government resulting from our reaching the debt ceiling would cost the Government more than passing the measure. The expenses of our Government in a timely and orderly fashion.

Often in life we must do things that are not enjoyable, and this is one of those things, but we do them, so that we may gain some benefit in the future. The gain we get for temporarily increasing the debt limit, is that we can continue important and necessary services and investment that the American people expect and deserve.

As much as anyone here, I believe that deficit reduction is an important issue, both for myself and for all Americans, but this is not the time for such debate. Today we are voting to pay for the financial commitments that we have already made. The Federal Government cannot renege on these commitments. The Federal Government cannot sign contracts and then fail to deliver on its promises—this kind of action would result in a loss of trust in the Government of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the American people know all too well that when they receive a bill in the mail they must pay it, or declare bankruptcy. Bills to the Federal Government totaling billions of dollars will be coming due from now until the end of the fiscal year, and the Government has only one choice—to pay its bills. As I see it there is no real need for debate here. Let us act responsibly and pass the H.R. 1430.

#### THE FIRST HISPANIC WOMAN IN SPACE, DR. ELLEN OCHOA

### HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 1, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention Dr. Ellen Ochoa, an American astronaut who next week will become the first Hispanic woman to fly in space.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Ochoa's is a great American success story. In defiance of stereotypes about the roles and the talents of Hispanics and women, Ellen Ochoa embarked upon a

career in the hard sciences. She achieved a bachelor's degree in physics from San Diego State University, where she was valedictorian of her class, and master's and doctorate degrees in electrical engineering from Stanford. While pursuing her doctorate, Ellen Ochoa also excelled as a classical flutist, and was the Stanford Symphony Orchestra student soloist award winner in 1983.

Dr. Ochoa has directly served our Nation ever since receiving her doctorate. As a researcher at Sandia National Laboratory she was coinventor of intricate optical equipment for which two patents were awarded. In 1988, she joined the NASA Ames Research Center as head of a research group, and was soon appointed Chief of the Intelligent Systems Technology Branch. She was selected to NASA's Astronaut Training Program in January 1990, and was designated an astronaut in July 1991.

Next week Dr. Ochoa will be mission specialist aboard the space shuttle *Discovery* as it executes Mission STS-56. She will bear primary responsibility for assembly and operation of the Atmospheric Laboratory for Applications and Science [ATLAS], a device for studying how the Sun's energy interacts with the chemistry of the Earth's middle atmosphere to affect the Earth's ozone level. STS-56 will constitute an important American contribution to Mission to Planet Earth, an international effort to study from space the effects of mankind's pollution of the planet.

Dr. Ochoa will perform not just a research mission, but an educational one as well. During the flight Dr. Ochoa and her crewmates will participate in a live broadcast from space which will feature questioning by students from across the country.

Mr. Speaker, as an Hispanic I feel a great deal of pride in Dr. Ellen Ochoa. Her numerous accomplishments make her worthy of the respect of all present. I hope my colleagues will join me in wishing Dr. Ellen Ochoa and the rest of the crew of STS-56 the best of luck on their important and historic mission.